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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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LIFE.

First you're born, an' for a while
Daddy's peif
Keeps you goin'. After that—
Keep y'rself.

Then, unless the lady picks you
For a "brother,"
Fer another little while you
Keep another.

Such is life—first you are kep',
Then you keep.
You're awake a little while—
Then you sleep.

Here's a laugh, 'n' there a tear—
Or a sigh—
So you put in year by year—
Then you die.
—Baltimore American.

The Duty Soldier.

Colonel Jemmett took a chair opposite his hostess, who was toasting her obviously pretty feet by the fire.

They had first met when he was 33 and she 15; they had not seen each other since he had turned 40, and she had availed herself of her majority to marry foolishly, so their early relations, if familiar, were unromantic. Thanks to the line of forbears wearing in succession the wig of jurisprudence, he had been already bald and serious when she had cast her child's glance upon him; and now, a quarter century later, her widow's scrutiny found him much the same, save that the frame of his baldness, like his moustache, was gray, and the seriousness of his face become gravity, almost sternness.

If he had changed not very greatly, in the shaded light of her own strategically planned drawing room she seemed to him to have aged not at all. The girl was grown full woman, and, indeed, a widow of 40 cannot properly affect ingenuousness; but her weeds were rather becoming to her beauty than illuminative of her sorrow.

They were alone, and would, intentionally, remain alone; for the game of hide and seek of chastened hearts is not to be played in company.

"You are looking well," she observed. "Better than when I saw you last."

The occasion to which she referred was her wedding breakfast, and certainly the then captain of foot was not looking his best that day.

"Thank you," said he, nodding stiffly; "I'm pretty fit. And you—you're as well as ever, I suppose?"

She smiled at the awkward speech. "You are as ironical as ever, I perceive."

"Me ironical!" he blurted—"not I! But I thought you seemed so well, and I remember you always seemed well. Were you not always well?"

She had not intended herself to open a flirtation with him, but this temptation was irresistible.

She was silent, with fire cast eyes, before she answered: "Yes, when you knew me I was well." A little pause. "Since then I have not always felt so very, very well." Another brief pause. Then, as the eyes traveled gayly from the fire to his face, to fall demurely on his watch chain: "But you see I am quite myself again."

Colonel Jemmett was entranced; wrinkles of 20 years' standing faded from his countenance, and he tried to recall speeches imagined before the wrinkles came; but the futility of the phrases crushed him now, and he said, with a very little emotion: "So you missed grandpapa, after all?"

"Used I to call you grandpapa?" she asked; she really had forgotten it. "Why should I have called you grandpapa?"

His right hand ascended to his crown. "I think, at first, it was because of that," he said.

She stared. "Because of what?" she begged.

Colonel Jemmett writhed in his chair. "Because of not having any hair on the top of my head. I wasn't so very old, don't you know?" he answered.

Laughter rippled from the widow. "You are avenged," she said; "my own hair is growing thin now, and I'm only 39."

In spite of himself, he started; he had just ordered a bracelet to be given her on her 41st birthday.

She saw she had made a slip, and hastened to recover her balance. "Don't tell me you know better," she rallied him—"since my birthday is in February I may be forgiven for keeping it only in leap year. But truly, I shall very soon have less hair than you. Don't you believe me?"

He shook his head incredulously.

She deliberately loosened some half-dozen pins and took from the centre of her coiffure a plait of not very great proportions. "It is my own," she remarked incidentally. "It was cut off when I was very—not very, very well—I had it made up. . . . Now, come and look at my bald spot."

As one who approaches a shrine, Colonel Jemmett did her bidding. Two of her long fingers diving into her hair discovered to him a perfectly bald disk, certainly not bigger than a sixpenny piece; perhaps it had been once tenanted by a contumacious patch of gray.

"Can you give me nothing to make it grow again?" she asked pitifully.

Colonel Jemmett's heart fluttered as he stooped and kissed the place, but the kiss itself was reverential. The widow's surprise was divided evenly between his gallantry and his austerity. She wondered what he would do next.

"I hope you are not offended with me," he said.

"Oh, no! dear grandpapa," she answered, with a trace of malice. "Sit down and tell me all about yourself; about your exploits in the East. I want to hear particularly about them, for the newspaper reports are so stupid I never can understand them."

"Exploits!" said the colonel; "I never had one to my name."

"Don't be modest with an old crony," she returned. "I heard of what you did in the Black mountains—or were they Blue?—although I confess I could not make out exactly what it was."

"Upon my honor," declared the colonel, "I never did anything at all."

"What?" exclaimed the widow, laughingly. "You never marched from some place to the relief of some other place, carrying your guns over a snow mountain?"

"Ah! I know what you're thinking of," said the colonel. "It was a man called Whippett did that. A splendid chap he is, too; you really ought to know him."

"The papers said you did it," persisted the widow.

"There was a confusion in the names, Jemmett and Whippett. Whippett said nothing about it, but it was corrected as soon as possible."

"I don't see that Jemmett and Whippett sound at all alike," protested the widow.

"No, but on the telegraphic code they're much the same."

"How stupid of these horrid newspapers!" the widow ejaculated disgustedly.

"Well, it really was not so stupid," the colonel argued. "For it might, in a sense, have been I, instead of Whippett, that did it."

"How do you mean?" asked the widow sharply.

"Well, you see," replied the colonel, a trifle nervously, "Ali Pindah, where was Ben Williamson, who had to be relieved, was at the apex of an isosceles triangle of which a line drawn between Fort Dufferin, where Whippett was, and Fort Nicholson, where I was, would have been the base."

"That conveys no idea to me," returned the widow pettishly. "Can't you use plain English?"

"I mean to convey," said the colonel desperately, "that Whippett and I were equidistant from Ben Williamson, and it was a toss up which of us made a dash for him."

"And why were you not the one to do it?" queried the widow.

"You know I never was a dashing fellow," answered the colonel humbly.

"You don't mean to say you were afraid?" she said after a little while.

The colonel nodded his head. "I was afraid."

She waited yet awhile before delivering what she meant to be a taunt; "I cannot understand why you did not follow your father's profession."

"I had not enough brains for it," he said simply. "Besides, I am attached to my own trade—so attached that I do not know what will become of me after another year."

"What happens then?" she asked, without interest.

"I shall be retired," he told her. "The age clause falls heavily on a man like me who has never had a chance to distinguish himself."

"I thought you had Whippett's chance," she cut at him.

For a moment he stared at her stupidly, then said without bitterness, but reprovingly as a father to a child: "I see you have not understood me. You have perhaps forgotten that your husband's nickname for me was 'The Duty Soldier.'"

"Yes," she retorted, without weighing her words, "and he defined it as one who is afraid of God and man, and for his own skin."

Her teeth closed on her tongue as she said the last word, for Colonel Jemmett arose and shook himself. "I see that my call has been an intrusion on you; I shall not repeat the indiscretion. Goodby."

"Goodby!" she repeated mechanically, and touched the bell. She felt powerless to detain him, but looked wistfully at the door when it had closed behind him.

Ten days later she had a letter from him bearing the Southampton postmark. "I am leaving for the Tirah," he said, "to command a brigade. If I had done what you wished in the Black mountains I should have risked the lives of 500 men, women and children. I was afraid to do this. Perhaps in this new business I may be able to present the Duty Soldier in a better light—at least, in one which you can see."

"After all, he can be ironical," the widow said, and wondered if he could escape retirement. She thought she might write to him.

Colonel (local Major-General) Jemmett received the widow's letter the morning of the day his brigade was to attack the enemy's position. It was the first battle in which he found himself his own commander, and such a time is not the best for reading a woman's—particularly a beloved woman's—letter. He was a duty soldier, and though the touch of it burned his fingers, he put it in his left breast pocket unopened.

It was good, he thought, to have her writing next his heart; but he almost reproached himself for thinking about it at all. Things were not going so well in this campaign that any man could afford consideration of his private affairs. One, by name Winter, he who commanded the brigade at the other side of the big hill yonder, by thinking of his chances of winning a C. B. had sacrificed the better part of a battery of ill spared artillery. If Jemmett were to follow his example the welfare of a thriving district would be jeopardized. As it was, he would have to make head against a very superior force if Winter's disaster were to be retrieved. His second in command had observed to him that Winter's imprudence was good, inasmuch as he, Jemmett, would be sure of a C. B. now if he could counteract the effects of it.

In reply, Jemmett did what he seldom did; he snubbed the second in command, who went away and laughed at him, and then damned an aide-de-camp up hill and down dale for doing the same.

The enemy had brought two of the four captured guns into action against Jemmett, and the second in command was for opening the fight in the orthodox way by knocking these off their carriages with a round or two; but Jemmett would not hear of it. "No, no," said he; "we must have these back intact. Tell Captain Maxwell to burst his shells behind and around them, so as to clear away the supporting infantry; but we must take our chance of a bit of a blasting from them until we get near enough to pot the gunners. They're fighting very slowly, they're ranging badly, they're not setting the fuses properly, and they have only one limber's supply."

The second in command was a lineasman, and when one of the hostile shells, the first which did happen to burst properly, carried off a bugler and six men, a growl escaped him about waste of life.

Jemmett, who saw with half an eye that things were going as he wished them, leaned from his saddle to pat his subordinate on the shoulder. "My friend," said he, "it may be inhumane, but I should not call it waste of life, though 20 more and myself were to go, if we win the day and get back those guns while a man as good as you remains to take my place."

"I beg your pardon, general," said the second in command; "but I wish you'd get off your horse, for I'm not big enough to do your work, however pleased I should be to try."

And just then another fragment of shell—the last the enemy fired that day—plumped against Jemmett's knee and brought his charger down with a broken back. Jemmett fell heavily on his head.

"You know what to do," said Jemmett to the second in command, as he recovered an hour later from the stunning effect of his fall.

"It has been done," answered the second in command. "The Rifles have cleared the ridge, we've got the guns safe and sound, and the guides are chivying the beggars down the valley."

"That's All!" declared the colonel. "And how long have I to live?" he asked.

"Bless my soul! How should I know?" returned the other. "Twenty years, 25, anything up to 150. Long enough to bury the brigade, anyhow."

"What's happened to me? I thought I felt my leg go."

"Yes, a chunk of it went. . . . I'm afraid you'll limp a bit, old chap."

"You mean it must come off?"

"No, it's not so bad as that—it only wants absolute rest—and there's the C. B., don't you know."

"I'm too old to care about that, but I suppose they'll hardly retire me now."

"Make you a field marshal more likely," said the second in command.

Then Jemmett dictated a ten-line account of the action to the second in command, and when the latter had departed to send it off, and to attend to his proper work, bethought himself of the widow's letter.

It was very long, for the widow, and it made Jemmett forget the limp on one side and the C. B. on the other. It ended with the words: "Give me a definition of a duty soldier to take the place of the stupid cynicism he taught me."

Jemmett put the letter into the envelope and the envelope back in his pocket, and, his heart full of pride, tried to think out the desired definition.

His cogitations were broken by the re-entrance of the second in command, just a trifle flurried. "That ass Winter has been at it again," he said. "He heliographs down that he's in the deuce of a mess, and can you get him out of it."

"What does he want?" asked Jemmett, taken aback.

"He says he's surrounded, and can't cut a way through without a big loss."

Jemmett was a wee bit angry. "It's a shame," said he. "My men must be dog tired. I hardly know what to do."

"I know what I should do," snapped the second in command.

"What would you do?" the general inquired.

"Let him go to the devil his own way."

"You forget yourself," said Jemmett. "That's not business. We must do what we can to help him."

"If you send one man you must send the lot," said the second in command. "And you lose the fruits of your victory."

"Better that," returned Jemmett, "than suffer a defeat."

"Better for Winter, perhaps," growled the other, "but not for us."

Then Jemmett learned that a mile's journey in a dhoolie would spell certain death, and he felt himself falling from the highest peak of happiness to the lowest depths of despair, for his was a commonplace mind, that did not feel heroism as an ecstasy, but all he said was "Sound the assembly."

"How many men shall I take with me?" asked the second in command.

"Every living one but myself," said Jemmett.

"Eh?" said the second in command; he thought his chief had forgotten the meaning of Afghan war.

Jemmett smiled. "It'll be all right," he said. "The doctor's given me a sleeping draught. Have you got a pencil and an envelope?"

When the second in command gave Jemmett his last handshake he carried away with him the envelope. It was addressed to the widow, and inside it was her own letter, with these words pencilled at the foot of it: "My dear child, a duty soldier is one who is afraid only of failing in his duty.—Grandpapa."—Pall Mall Magazine.

Soldiers Like Sweet Things.

Nearly all the great armies of the civilized world recognize the value of sweet things in the ration. The Germans, ten years ago, introduced candy, and particularly chocolate candy, in the ration, and the British followed the example of the Germans. It is well remembered that Victoria's New Year's gift to her Tommies consisted of boxes of chocolates. Jam also is regarded highly by the English war office, and 1,400,000 pounds of it have been sent to South Africa as a four-month supply for 116,000 soldiers. The same liking for sweet things exists in our army, and it is said that in the last year one New York confectionery firm has sent a ton of candy to our soldiers in the Philippines, and in Cuba and Porto Rico. This is first quality candy, and consists of mixed chocolate creams, lemon drops, cocoanut maroons and acidulated fruit drops. These are packed in tins especially designed to fit the pocket of the blouse. The American subsistence department is considering the advisibility of providing the soldiers with jam.

She Was a Dream.

Tom—Do you believe in dreams?

Dick—I used to, but I don't any more.

Tom—Not as superstitious as you were, eh?

Dick—Oh! It wasn't a question of superstition. I was in love with one and she jilted me.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

MEASURE HAS BADLY DISCONCERTED THE DEMOCRATS.

In Attempting to Make Party Capital Out of the Shipping Bill They Show Themselves to Be About Evenly Divided For and Against It.

The Democratic leaders in Congress have been making elaborate preparations to make the shipping bill a campaign issue. They have attempted to terrorize the Republicans into abandonment of the bill at the present session at least. It is not known how much the foreign shipping lobby is willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund if the bill's consideration is deferred until the short session. Postponement, say the foreign shipping lobby, means the bill's defeat.

A $200,000,000 a year business is the stake. If Democratic threats of filibustering are effective enough to induce Republicans to postpone the consideration of the shipping bill, the foreign shipping lobby, their free trade allies and Democratic dupes will each have carried their point.

Democratic success up to this time is the more amazing, as their own disorganization on this question is disclosed. It would be imagined that they would be united in opposition to the bill, if intending to make a campaign issue of it. Just the reverse is the case. They are about evenly divided for and against it. This is shown by the two minority reports that have been filed by the Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The first report filed was signed by Messrs. William Astor Chanler, of New York; John H. Small, of North Carolina, and Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Their report advocates government aid and opposes free ships. Their suggested amendments to the bill are not of a character to seriously minimize its effectiveness.

The other four Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee who signed the other report are Messrs. John F. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Marion De Vries, of California; Thomas Speight, of Mississippi, and William D. Daly, of New Jersey. Their support opposes subsidies and in effect advocates free ships. Their report, said to have been written by an attorney of the foreign steamship lines, is largely an attack upon the only American steamship line engaged in the transatlantic trade.

The odium attaching to the Democrats who are fighting the battle of the foreign shipping lobby in Congress, and who advocate the purchase of ships built abroad, instead of their construction in the United States, presents them in a very sorry figure. They will be infinitely more busy in defending their own attitude on this question than they can be in assailing that of the Republicans and a large contingent of their own party associates. The Democratic leaders had made desperate efforts to prevent a public disclosure of their differences, but the courage of nearly one-half of the minority made further concealment of their condition impossible. The Democratic members of the committee who advocate government aid by independently filing their report in advance of the submission of the other minority report, forced the signers of the latter to lamely limp last into the public eye. Their hopeless division shows how utterly impossible it will be for them to make a successful campaign issue of the shipping question.

If Democrats attack a government aided shipping, Democrats who have the best of the argument may be quoted in answer. Republican ammunition with which to refute Democratic attacks of this character need not be used—it is furnished by the more honest and courageous of the Democrats themselves.

This is a situation which seems almost providential for the united Republicans. They seem to be assured of the votes of a large contingent—possibly one-half of the Democrats in the House in favor of the ship subsidy bill, if it is brought up for passage now. Such an opportunity has not been presented in a generation and may never again occur so favorable.

The same situation exists in the Senate. The Democrats there are unable to prepare, much less present, a minority report in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. It is well and publicly known that a number of Democrats will speak and vote for the bill. What the Democratic leaders desire to avoid, at all hazards, is the effect it will have upon their party followers that will surely result from the discussion in the Senate of the ship subsidy bill at this session, to disclose a substantial contingent of their own party associates in advocacy and voting for that bill.

If Republicans can be coerced, intimidated or cajoled into postponing the consideration of the ship subsidy bill at the present session, the Democrats may be able to conceal their own weakness in divided opposition to the ship subsidy bill in the Senate. A little incident has clearly demonstrated this, and shown the desperation of the Democratic leaders.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his rage at the filing of the Chanler-Small-Ransdell report, sent for these gentlemen and began to angrily upbraid them as traitors to their party, so the report goes, and he told them that by their ill-timed exhibition of independence and honesty they had sacrificed a splendid issue upon which the Democrats could have attacked the Republicans in the coming campaign. The Democratic Chairman, so it is said, was rendered almost speechless when he was very emphatically told by Messrs. Chanler, Small and Randall that he had no authority to denounce their action; that the Democratic party had not declared itself on this subject in its last national platform; and that in any event they were decidedly opposed to the dragging of the shipping question into partisan politics. They told him that the shipping question was a business proposition—a commercial question, and of great and pressing national importance; that they so considered it, and that they were quite ready to defend their position at any time.

In these very favorable circumstances, for the Republicans to defer action on the ship subsidy bill until the Democratic National Convention can be whipped into adopting an expression in its next national platform, opposing Government aid for the upbuilding of American shipping, will make it infinitely more difficult than ever for courageous and patriotic Democrats to support the measure. It means to gravely imperil, if not actually defeat, its final passage.

The prestige of Democratic success in compelling the Republicans to defer action at this season on the ship subsidy bill—since postponement will be regarded the country over as a Democratic free trade, foreign shipping victory—will make it all the easier for them to defeat action at the next session, and all the harder for Republicans to secure favorable action.

The opportunity of a generation is within the grasp of the Republican leaders in Congress if they have the courage to grasp it by passing the shipping bill before adjournment at this session.

PORTO RICANS PLEASED.

British Consul There About the Only Man Who Wants Free Trade.

A private letter received from an American in Porto Rico indicates that talk of the hardships predicted to fall upon the Porto Ricans following the enactment of the tariff and civil government laws for the island is moonshine. In his letter he says:

"The people here, irrespective of caste or condition, hail the passage of the Foraker bill with the greatest delight, and are now beginning to prepare for a revival of business and good times. There seems to have been a very grave misrepresentation of facts made in the United States concerning the wants of the natives and business men of this island in so far as it relates to the tariff. It is a mistaken idea that free trade is wanted here. On the contrary the merchants (99 out of every 100) want a small tariff in preference, and in fact did not at any time object to the 25 per cent. first talked of. They are bright enough to prefer a small indirect tax to a heavy direct form of taxation, to raise the revenues necessary to conduct the government of the island. About the only ones desiring the benefit of free trade are a few foreigners like Mr. Finley, the British consul at San Juan, who have bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight at a low figure, and have been holding the same in anticipation of a free entry to the States, thereby enabling them to realize more largely on their investment."

Our Trade Expansion.

A series of special articles recently appearing in the London Times, addressed to the British manufacturers calls attention to the increasing exports of American products, especially to Great Britain and her colonies. The Times considers the matter one of grave importance, and it is not in England only that our increasing export trade causes comment. Continental papers have treated the matter with interest and alarm. A recent shipment of manufactured goods to Australia the largest ever sent to that part of the world from the United States, indicated the kind of articles that constitute these increased exports. The cargo consisted of sewing machines, musical instruments, vehicles, typewriters, trolley appliances and shoes. Another large shipment recently made was seventeen carloads of cotton goods from an Alabama mill to China. Europe evidently doesn't like our expansion.

Pearl Button Industry.

Pearl button-making was first made possible in the United States by the McKinley tariff of 1892. Of course the industry was nearly destroyed by the free-trade Wilson bill of 1894. After further protection was given the industry by the Dingley tariff of 1897, the eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of Iowa says:

"A remarkable development of the business was witnessed in 1898, no less than thirty-six factories being established during the first six months of that year."

Seven towns in Illinois and six in Iowa are centers of button-making. It supports an important fishery, and as the report says:

"Besides the people thus directly connected with the business, many others in more than a score of towns are benefited, including merchants, machinists, boatmen, draymen and transportation companies."

Democratic free trade will kill the pearl button business, throw lots of people out of employment and injure local trade and transportation.

Western Wool Values.

Oregon wool prices are interesting as the following values, at which the same staple grades were sold in that State, show:

Year.	High. Cents.	Low. Cents.	Average. Cents.
1894	9	6	8
1895	11½	7½	10 1-6
1896	10½	6	8
1897	12	8	10½
1898	14	9	13
1899	15¾	9½	13½

During the last three years, on a clip of 15,000,000 pounds, there has been an average gain of half a million dollars to the farmers of Oregon every year.

The Cuban Postal Frauds.

The Cuban postal frauds are receiving the closest possible attention by the authorities at Washington and the defaulters are to be dealt with in a manner that will surprise the Cubans, who have been accustomed to see matters of this sort go unpunished in the past. No event of this character has been more promptly dealt with in the history of our government, and the transgressors are finding that the McKinley administration is a "business man's administration" in various ways.

Fewer Trade Failures.

Only 706 trade failures last month, with liabilities of $7,214,787. Compare that with the April failures in the two Democratic years of 1895 and 1896. Thus:

April.	Number.	Liabilities.
1895	1,086	$13,695,756
1896	1,050	14,929,714
1900	706	7,214,787

PRETORIA IS OCCUPIED.

General Roberts Leads His Great Army Into the Boer Capital.

LARGE BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

General Botha Abandoned the Defence of Pretoria After Several Sharp Encounters With the Overwhelming Invading Force—An Irish Battalion Cut Off by Boers In Orange River Colony.

London (By Cable)—At the head of his great army General Roberts entered the submissive capital of the South African Republic Tuesday afternoon, 236 days from the beginning of the war, and five weeks from the inception of the northward movement from Bloemfontein.

A short engagement preceded the town's capitulation, the Boers opening fire with well concealed artillery and attempting to flank the British, the movement being frustrated by the work of General Hamilton's troops. The British loss was slight.

The occupation of Pretoria was announced by General Roberts in the following dispatch:

"Pretoria.—We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock."

Details of the negotiations for surrender were given in this later message:

THE RAAD HOUSE, PRETORIA.

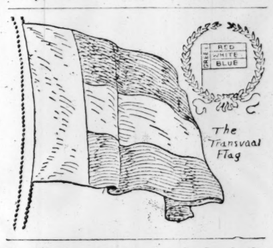
"Pretoria.—Just before dark Monday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within two thousand yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

"De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African Republic, Sandhar, military secretary to Commandant General Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender.

"I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant general the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.

"In his reply, Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and that he trusted the women, children and property would be protected. At seven a. m. Tuesday, while on the march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at two o'clock in the afternoon.

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at



Waterval. Over a hundred of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

The War Office had information that one of the first things done by General Roberts after the occupation of Pretoria was to direct General French to relieve the British prisoners confined at Waterval.

While the commander-in-chief of the greatest army Great Britain ever put in the field was fulfilling the promise he made to the Guards at Bloemfontein to lead them into the capital of the Transvaal England was celebrating the event with wild enthusiasm.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country the news spread like wild fire. Based on the recollection of recent European wars, while the occupation of the enemy's capital signified the end of hostilities, General Roberts's telegram was universally taken to mean the practical finish of the war which has tried Great Britain's military forces as they were never tried before.

In sharp contrast to this great success General Roberts reports the capture near Lindley, of the entire Thirteenth battalion of yeomanry numbering 400 or 500 men. A remarkable march by General Methuen's men of forty-four miles in twenty-four hours did not avail to save them.

Captain Godfrey Killed by Filipinos.

General Funston, with twenty-five men, engaged fifty of the insurgents, twenty-five miles east of San Miguel de Mayumo, P. I. Captain George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second Regiment and one private were killed. The Filipinos' loss is not reported.

For Geological Surveys in Alaska.

Congress has appropriated $35,000 for geological surveys in Alaska this year, and one of three parties has already sailed.

Boer-British War Notes.

The total casualties at Mafeking were 803.

The Cape Colony People's Congress has adopted a protest against the annexation of the two republics.

The British Government has politely thanked and dismissed the committee of the Imperial Yeomanry.

President Kruger is reported collecting forces and provisions for a long siege in the Leydenburg district.

It is generally believed that General Kitchener will be made Military Governor of the two conquered Boer republics.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Instructs Delegates to Kansas City For Bryan.

Resolutions Pledge Support of Any Platform That May Be Adopted by the National Convention.

New York City (Special).—The Democratic State Convention met at the Academy of Music here, and selected delegates to the National Convention at Kansas City, elected Presidential electors and a new State Committee. The delegates-at-large chosen were David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Jr., Richard Croker and Augustus Van Wyck. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for William Jennings Bryan at Kansas City. The Chicago platform was not indorsed, but the convention pledged the support of the party in New York for any platform adopted by the National Convention.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Campbell, of the State Committee, who presented the name of John T. Norton, of Rensselaer County, as temporary chairman. After his speech the roll was called and the usual committees were announced. Elliot Danforth was made permanent chairman, and at the conclusion of his address a report of the Committee on Resolutions was heard. The resolutions reported by the committee were adopted unanimously.

The platform adopted pledges the Democracy of this State not only for Bryan, but also to the national platform, yet to be adopted. The monetary plank in full is this:

"We favor both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, the money of the Constitution and of our fathers, each to be maintained at a parity with the other in purchasing and in debt paying power—which has been the steadfast policy of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that 'The monetary unit must stand on both metals. We pledge our best efforts to continue the work of monetary reform."

The only reference to the Boer war is this: "We are opposed to any alliances, express or implied, with any foreign Government, whereby the influence of this country cannot at all times be freely exerted in behalf of the maintenance and extension of Republican institutions, and in favor of any brave people struggling to be free from plutocratic or monarchical rule."

The platform also declares for the election of United States Senators directly by the people, and contains also a long plank on trusts, concerning which this declaration is made:

"The Democratic party pledges itself that if intrusted with power, in either the State or the Nation, it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies."

FIGHTING BEGINS IN CHINA.

Admiral Kempff Lands More American Bluejackets at Taku.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following cable dispatch from Admiral Kempff, commanding the United States ship Newark, lying at the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho River:

"Engagement has commenced. Have landed force of fifty seamen more—battallon of marines. KEMPFF."

At a Cabinet council it was decided to send American troops to China from the Philippines should circumstances make it necessary.

American missionaries at Pao-ting-Fu appealed to the United States Minister at Pekin for immediate aid, as the misson was being attacked and intense indignation was felt over delay in sending them reinforcements, caused by Chinese red tape.

The Dowager Empress of China has ordered the Tsung-li-Yamen to resist all the world rather than suppress the Boxers.

Russia has ordered 2000 Cossacks to Pekin from Port Arthur.

STEEPLE JACK ROMAINE KILLED.

Fell 250 Feet From the Methodist Church Steeple at Cold Spring.

Cold Spring, N. Y. (Special).—Stephen W. Romaine, aged twenty-four, of Yonkers, who was known as Steeple Jack, was killed here by a fall from the Methodist Church steeple. He climbed the steeple, a distance of 250 feet from the sidewalk, by the lightning rod, and was in the act of grasping the ball that surmounts it when the rod gave away and he fell. He lived about two hours after his fall.

Romaine had been hired to gild the ball on the steeple. Just thirty years ago the ball was placed in position, and no work had been done on the steeple since. The steeple climber at that time met his death in the same manner as did Romaine.

Gave Up Wealth For Love.

William Rittenhouse, a laborer, was killed by falling from a car at Bowling Green, Ohio. It became known that Rittenhouse owned a large estate in Baltimore. He had received a college education and enjoyed a life of luxury. An unhappy love affair caused him to exile himself from his family and friends and live as a common laborer.

Banker Sentenced For Forgery.

Robert E. Spencer, junior member of R. D. & R. E. Spencer, bankers of Thompsonville, Conn., who failed a few months ago, pleaded guilty to forgery in the Superior Court at Hartford, and was sentenced to three years in State prison.

Harvard Student Arrested.

Augustus B. Emery, a Harvard student, was arraigned in the Municipal Court at Boston charged with selling obscene photographs. It is alleged that Emery operated through the mails. About 200 photographs were found in his room, each valued by Emery at $2. The case was postponed for a week.

Treaty With Switzerland Ratified.

The Senate, at Washington, without division, ratified the extradition treaty recently negotiated with Switzerland.

Left $10,000 to Her Horses.

By the will of Ella N. Amerman widow of Representative Amerman of Pennsylvania, filed at Worcester Mass., $10,000 is provided for the care of two horses and a dog. The Rev Joseph K. Dixon, of Boston, is the custodian of the fund. The animals are to be treated with the utmost consideration, especially the horses.

Turkish Officials Are Alarmed.

Officials at Constantinople, Turkey are becoming anxious as American cruisers approach, the demands from Washington having been left unanswered.

COMMISSION IN MANILA.

Judge Taft Talks of the Work of Establishing Civil Government.

WE REMAIN IN THE ISLANDS.

The Work of the Commission—To Grant All Self-Government Consistent With Stability and Security — Suggestions Invited From the Filipinos—No Interference With the Military Government

Manila (By Cable).—The United States transport Hancock, from San Francisco, arrived here with the members of the Philippine Commission. The members of General MacArthur's staff welcomed the Commissioners on board the Hancock. At the Palace the Commissioners were welcomed in a short and forceful address. Judge Taft, speaking regarding the powers and future work of the Commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to enact legislative changes and reforms preliminary to the establishment of a stable civil government.

"Until we assume authority General MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formerly performed and exercised by General Otis, and even after we take active and full part in the government, General MacArthur will continue as the executive head until upon our recommendation to President McKinley, it shall seem to the President that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil executive for making the military forces merely auxiliary in carrying on the civil government, to be available only in cases of emergency for the suppression of lawless violence too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police.

"We are aware that there are several issues of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Some of these involve judicial investigation and decision upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power in order to secure equitable adjustments. Upon the latter class of issues we cannot now speak.

"Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which it is the purpose of our Government to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipinos and to secure for them the best government in our power and such a measure of popular control as is consistent with the stability and security of law, order and property. We are civil officers, men of peace. The field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with armed men. General MacArthur and the army will do that.

"When those now in arms shall have laid them down, relying as they certainly can upon the justice, generosity and clemency of the United States, we shall give them all a full hearing upon the policy to be pursued and the reforms to be initiated. We purpose to inaugurate as comprehensive a school system throughout the islands as circumstances will allow. I am surprised that Manila has not received news regarding the Spooner bill, a measure calculated to help us greatly in our work here."

While in Hongkong the Commissioners questioned Armacho and members of the wealthy Cortez family regarding Filipino affairs not covered by the Filipino Junta there.

It should be understood that the foregoing declaration of Judge Taft is in no sense intended as a proclamation.

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Number of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded During the War.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Root sent to the Senate a report on the number of soldiers who have been killed and have died of wounds in the Philippines.

The deaths in the Philippines, from July 1, 1898, to May 24, 1900, were: Regulars, 36 officers and 220 men; volunteers, 41 officers and 854 men. The wounded were: Regulars, 37 officers and 721 men; volunteers, 1145 officers and men.

The number of insane soldiers admitted to the hospital at Washington from the Philippines to May 24, 1900, is: Regulars, 47, and volunteers, 15, of whom 19 have been discharged as recovered, and 41 still remain, one discharged unimproved and one on a visit from hospital.

CARLOAD OF MORMON CONVERTS.

Twenty-one Young Women Go West to Be Married.

Denver, Col. (Special).—A carload of girls converted to Mormonism passed through Denver to join the Utah followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. They were in charge of a deacon and the deacon's wife. Some were eighteen and others were twenty-two years of age, but there was none older than that. They came from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and other valley States. All expect to marry rich Mormons.

Miss Jennie Hodges, a Peoria woman, speaking for the other brides-elect, said: "If I find no one to suit me, I won't get married. Young men are becoming Mormons and going to Utah from our State all the time. There are enough eligible men for all the girls in the East."

Captain Streeter Arrested.

Captain George W. Streeter, of the so-called "Territory of Lake Michigan," was arrested in Chicago on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to commit murder. Streeter's "Military Governor," William Niles, and five followers who were arrested while trying to hold a tract of land on the lake front claimed by Captain Streeter, were bound over to the Grand Jury on charges of assault with intent to commit murder, conspiracy, and unlawful assembly.

Electric Wire Kills Two Men.

Elden Foss and Bethman H. Osman, two employes of the Somerset and Kennebec Pulp Company, at Fairfield, Me., were killed by contact with a live electric wire on the premises of the plant, and William O'Brien was seriously injured.

Canal Bill Goes Over to December.

In the Washington Senate at the request of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill was made a special order for Monday, December 10, 1900.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor,
SPENCER B. ADAMS,
of Guilford

For Lieutenant Governor,
CLAUDIUS DOCKERY,
of Richmond.

For Secretary of State,
J. L. PARROTT,
of Lenoir.

For State Treasurer,
L. L. JENKINS,
of Gaston.

For State Auditor,
T. S. ROLLINS,
of Madison.

For State Supt. of Public Intruction,
N. C. ENGLISH,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General,
ZEB VANCE WALSER,
of Davidson.

For Commissioner of Agriculture,
DR. ABNER ALEXANDER,
of Tyrrell.

For Commissioner Labor and Printing,
T. W. MALLOY,
of Rockingham.

For Corporation Commissions,
C. A. REYNOLDS,
of Forsyth
J. A. FRANK,
of Swain.

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TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " " 4:25, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs , and Saturday 9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 4:45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs , and Saturday 6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVI.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 5:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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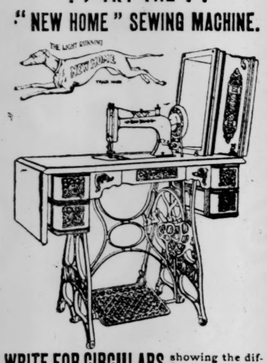

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

THE NEWER DEVELOPMENT.

From humble beginnings oft come results most magnitudinous. Quaint old Elizabeth is slowly but surely forging to the front. On every hand we see the evidences of modernity. New and handsome residences now front on the shaded streets which less than ten years ago served but as a passage way between out-skirting and neglected fields. North, south and west the resident portion of the city is developing, while to the east, along the river, the hum of the business hive grows ever louder. New banks and hotels, new office buildings with imposing fronts, a new opera house, a modern telephone system, a prospective system of water works which is now almost a certainty, the development and enlargement of our public and private schools, these are witnesses the tend of whose testimony is undisputable. The old industries are prospering. The busy whir of the lumber mills is heard in the air, intelligent and energetic farmers and truckers are fattenning on the soil, the fishermen still finds a ready market for his laden net, and the future seems to hold a pleasant promise for them all.

In addition to these cheering conditions there is a new development in our manufacturing line which deserves more than passing attention. The multiplication of the Southern cotton mills has not left us without an increase in our commercial household. Several years ago quite an extensive cotton plant was established in our city. Since that period its success has been even more marked than expectation could have hoped. Emboldened by their happy venture, home capital and home enterprise have embarked in a new undertaking. A knitting mill has been erected, and, ere another month has passed, will be in full operation. A complete system of dye works is associated therewith The output, which will be large, will consist mainly of hosery.

These are healthful signs, the forerunners of the future, and indicate the slow but steady growth that indures. Booms we seek not for—the hot-house flowers of the night that bloom and wither ere the day is done. Nature has been kind to Elizabeth and the present indicates that Elizabeth's children will do justice to nature's bounty.

A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS.

The sad condition in India—a condition the true horror of which we scarcely appreciate in the monotony of our well fed, every-day existence—still continues unabated. Cholera and starvation are carrying off millions. The British government alone, endeavoring to stem the tide is feeding over five million of these poor wretches, and yet the condition is so far beyond imaginable control that we have the Viceroy's official declaration that every dollar contributed to the relief fund saves a human life. Philanthrophy is already responding nobly throughout the world and will doubtless do even more. Banks, express companies and newspapers all over the country are proffering their services as agents for the fund. The CAROLINIAN will gladly receive and acknowledge any and all contributions and duly forward the same.

En passant our attention is drawn to one lesson forced upon us by this ghastly state of affairs. Outside of the problem of overpopulation, the main cause of the present distress is due to drought, the curse of a treeless country. Let our own legislatures take warning and lay a restraining hand upon the wanton process of deforestation that is being carried on in this country with an after-us-the-deluge like recklessness.

Every cloud has its silver lining and one material benefit—the question of abstract justice barred—resulting from the establishment of British authority in the Transvaal will be the greater openess and freedom of that market. This will be of great benefit to American trade, especially to the producers of mining machinery. It must be admitted in justice to the British Empire that her ports are ever open to the commerce of the world

The New York Herald pertinently remarks that "the events of the past year have convinced thoughtful people that those who chiefly need protection against trusts are investors who blindly buy their shares, and not the general public, which fears their power to prevent competition and exact arbitrary prices." Such investors need protection, but not much popular sympathy will be expended upon them.

And D. B. Hill bobs up serenely. The Tammany Tiger seems to have a wholesale case of David,

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

White Republicans do not have to fix a tag or button on their coat lappels to show that they are white men.

Oregon has gone overwhelmingly Republican. It points the way and tells the story of the drift in politics this year.

The Republican party has a past, a present and a future. The Democratic party has only a past, and it would be much better off without that.

The New York "Herald," independent Democrat, has come out for McKinley. The woods are full of independent Democrats all over the country who will do as the "Herald" has done.

We have faith to believe the good people of North Carolina love justice, free speech, fair dealing and honesty, and can be relied on to act temperately and justly. They want reason and argument, not force and fraud.

The anti-Amendment feeling in the West is very strong and it is not confined to Republicans, but includes Populists and a large number of Democrats. The indications are that it will be overwhelmingly defeated in the West.

The more the Amendment is studied, discussed and condsidered in the light of common sense and common justice, the more clearly is disclosed its secret and hidden purposes—the disfranchisement of illiterate white men as well as negroes because they have not the proper educational qualifications to fit them for voting.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—ITS WORK COMPLETED.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee held at Edenton yesterday a re-convening of the delegates to the late Congressional Convention was authorized and, the object being to complete the unfinished work of the first meeting, to wit: to nominate a candidate for Congress, an Elector, appoint a District Executive Committee, elect a Chairman and adopt resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Republicans of the District.

Isaac M. Meekins was nominated for Congress, D. O. Newbery Elector and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The names of the Committee and the proceedings of the Executive Committee and Convention will be given in the next issue of the CAROLINIAN.

WEBSTER'S PREDICTION.

More than fifty years ago Daniel Webster said:

That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor and best sustain the whole American population. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together.

Mr. Webster's test, which, then, is the true American policy, Protection or Free Trade? In 1892 we had Protection, and American capital and American labor both were fully and remuneratively employed. From 1893 to 1897 we had a Free Trade President and a Free Trade policy culminating in a Free Trade law, the American workmen sat in idleness, while American capitalists hus banded their resources and guarded their idle money as best they could. Since 1897 we have had Protection again, and there is demand and employment for every dollar of American capital and for every American workingman. Webster's predictions have proven true. Under Free Trade, agriculture, commerce and manufactures languish together; under Protection all prosper together.

The Real "Interest" at Stake.

A Democratic editor and lawyer of the same faith met on the rialto. Both felt the autumn chill in the summer atmosphere. The editor asked the lawyer what he thought of the situation. The lawyer remarked that Aycock would carry the State by 75,000 majority, but said the amendment majority would be at least 15,000 less. The editor then asked if he thought they would carry that many votes. "Oh, no," replied the lawyer. "We will not get in that many votes but we will count them just the same. It is absolutely necessary that we should carry this election for the life of the party is at stake. And if we lose this fight it is probable we will not be able to convince the people we are right again in twenty years. Just take into consideration what we have got to lose. There is the Senatorship, which is a consideration now and then in three more years there is another Senator to elect. So with all the offices in consideration and many other advantages we cannot afford to lose this fight." The editor then remarked: "You are right, sir, and the sooner we eliminate these poor white and 'nigger' voters it will be that much better for us. The idea of a poor, low-down illiterate white man or 'nigger's' vote being worth as much as mine is ridiculous. Here is a man who is worth $100,000 and probably one of his employes, who is not worth $100 in the world, comes up on election day and kills the rich man's vote. Such is not right and we are going to rectify that wrong by passing the proposed constitutional amendment."—Raleigh correspondent of the Asheville Gazette.

Called from the Election Laws.

Election for State County and Township officers—Thursday, August 2d, 1900.

The law requires an entire new registration.

Registration books open Friday, June 29th, at 9, a. m., and close at sunset on July 21st, 1900.

The Registrar is required to keep open his books for registration on each week day during this period from 9, a. m., until sunset.

The Registrar is also required to attend at the polling place of his precinct or ward for the registration of voters on Saturday, June 30; Saturday, July 7; Saturday, July 14; Saturday, July 21.

Do not delay your registration after the books open.

The Lady and the Teeth.

"I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear," said a physician. "The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied.

"The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth, and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband.

"But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled. 'You have broken my poor darling's jaw!'

"At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Drank Alone.

In the early days of Ventura, Cal., Dr. Bard established such a reputation for willingness to fight that few presumed to provoke his anger. He was once informed that the lawyer he had engaged to represent him in a certain case had sold out to the opposing side. "I'll cut his heart out," said Bard when the news came to him.

Shortly after that, walking with one of his friends, Dr. Bard met the lawyer on the street. "Come in and have a drink," said that worthy, and the three men, entering the barroom, ordered three glasses of whisky, which were put before them.

"Drink," said Dr. Bard to the lawyer.

"Not until you are ready," the lawyer politely replied.

"No, not with me," said Bard; "you drink now."

"Not until you drink," insisted the legal light.

Dr. Bard's pistol was out in a moment and pointed between the eyes of the man who had betrayed him. "Drink!" said he in a voice of thunder; "drink, I tell you!" The lawyer drank with avidity, and when he was through Bard and his friend threw their full glasses on the floor. "We don't drink with curs," said they and, turning their backs, walked out of the room.—San Francisco Argonaut.

It Wasn't the Bell.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal tells a story of a minister in a prayer meeting who cut short "Uncle" Ira, a prosy old deacon, by ringing a bell at the end of five minutes. But after doing so he felt sorry, because he had apparently hurt the feelings of an old father in Israel. So he arose and went down to "Uncle" Ira and put his hand on the old man's shoulder.

"'Uncle' Ira," said he, "I'm sorry for that. I ask your pardon and"—

"Uncle" Ira looked up, the anger still in his eyes.

"Why, ye don't think I set down on account of that pesky little bell of your'n, do ye?" he demanded.

"Why, I—I—well, I thought"—stammered the minister.

"Waal," said "Uncle" Ira, "ye needn't think no more about that bell. I want to tell ye right now that no bells ain't ever goin to set me down in this vestry where I've talked goin on 29 years. I want to tell ye right now, young man, if I hadn't jest swallered my chaw I'd 'a' kept on talkin till I'd 'a' 'lucidated that p'int if it had 'a' took me all night."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1900.

President McKinley does not think it beneath his dignity to go to the Capitol during the closing hours of a session of Congress to sign bills as Mr. Cleveland did. He was in the Vice President's room several hours Wednesday and again Thursday and signed a number of bills, including the Naval Appropriation bill, which was bitterly fought over on account of the armor plate clause and a survey appropriation, and was the last bill disposed of. The price to be paid for the armor plate that will be needed during the coming fiscal year is to be left to the discretion of Secretary Long. If he can buy at what he considers a reasonable price he is authorized to do so, otherwise $4,000,000 is placed at his disposal to be used in establishing a government plant for the making of armor plate.

The session of Congress just closed made a business record of which Republicans are justly proud. Although it was in session only 138 days it broke the record of first sessions in the amount of business transacted, not only in the number of bills passed, but in their importance. The total number of bills introduced was 12,152, of which 1,215 became laws, 283 public and 932 private. The shortest long session of the preceeding four Congresses sat 175 days.

Democratic antics during the closing hours of Congress were amusing. As soon as the Republicans set a time for adjournment the Democrats suddenly discovered that they were opposed to adjournment and in favor of remaining in session all summer to legislate for the "dear people." Of course everybody knew that they were simply bluffing with the hope of making what the party so badly needs for the coming campaign—a little political capital. The people know of old what Democratic eleventh hour anxiety for their welfare means. Against Democratic moonshine promises they have tangible Republican acts which have brought the country its greatest era of prosperity.

Senator Pettigrew could not allow Congress to close without renewing his attempts to make a nuisance of himself. He charged that Cramp, the shipbuilder, contributed $400,000 to the Republican campaign fund of '92 with the understanding that he should be given profitable contracts and was promptly called a liar, in parliamentary language of course, by Senator Carter, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee of that campaign He also attempted to revive the disproved charge that Senator Hanna secured his election to the Senate by bribety, and Mr. Hanna gave him a dressing down that he ought to remember as long as he lives. He is regarded as a party renegade and traitor and blackguard even by the Democrats he is trying hard to help.

Senator Scott of West Virginia, made his maiden speech on the Philippine question, concluding as follows: "The Senator who votes against the policy of the Spooner bill allies himself with the enemies of his country. Our duty to the inhabitants of the Archipelago and to other nations, religion, humanity, defense, trade, all demand the retention of the islands." He spoke as a business man and made a fine impression.

The House committee on the Judiciary decided to make a favorable report on the bill limiting the meaning of the word "conspiracy" in connection with labor disputes and the use of restraining orders and injunctions, with a proviso that the act shall not apply to cases in which threats, intimidation or coercion is proven to have been used.

As soon as the Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. E S. Otis to be major-general in the regular army, President McKinley nominated Gen. Joseph Wheeler to the vacant brigadier-generalship and his nomination was at once confirmed.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the U. S for the Eastern District of N. C., in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. A. Hooper and C. H. Gray, trading as J. A. Hooper & Co., Bk'ts. } In Bankruptcy.

TO THE CREDITORS of J. A. Hooper and C H. Gray, partners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of J. A. Hooper & Co, of Elizabeth City, in the County of Pasquotank and District aforesaid, bankrupts.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1900, the said J. A. Hooper and C. H. Gray, partners as aforesad, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of P. H. Williams in Elizabeth City, County of Pasquotank and District aforesaid, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

This the 8th day of June, A. D., 1900

CHARLES GUIRKIN.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

YOUNG MEN with fair education and good character to learn WANTED

TELEGRAPHY, Railroad Accounting and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all the leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our gradutes are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted write for free catalogue. Fall term opens August 15th.

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LITERARY NOTICES

The Eclectic Magazine makes good its claim to furnish "the cream of foreign periodical literature at twenty-five cents a month." Each number contains one hundred and forty pages of the sizes of the "Atlantic Monthly," selected with the utmost care from the leading magazines and reviews of England and the Continent. Among the most striking articles in the June number are the Wild Garden from the "Quarterly Review," Is it Possible to tell a Good Book from a Bad One? by Augustine Birrell; What Shall we Do for a Living? by Edward Garrett; South African Reminiscences by Sir John Robinson; A Glimpse of Aden, by Rafael Florias; Golf and Its Attractions; Great Britian and the European Powers by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. To make the magazine, in its new form, better known to Americon readers, the publishers offer to accept trial subscriptions for three months for fifty cents. It would not be easy to make a better investment of a half dollar than to send it for this purpose to the Publishers of the Eclectic Magazine, 13½ Bromfield street, Boston.

"Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune and Harsh."

Shakespeare's description fits thousands of women. They are cross, despondent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they, like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S
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It brings health to the womanly organism, and health there means well poised nerves, calmness, strength. It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and disease have shattered. It is the most perfect remedy ever devised to restore weak women to perfect health, and to make them attractive and happy. $1.00 at all druggists.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, a "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REV. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says:—"My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

No Soot on Your Pans

Cleanliness is one virtue of the Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove that good housekeepers appreciate. Perfect safety is another. Convenience and cool cooking are others.

If you're figuring on saving money on fuel this summer, figure on getting a

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the cheapest fuel you can buy—the same oil you burn in your lamps. No odor. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

A "Growlery."

"Please don't go in there. That's the growlery, and it's occupied." It was a young West Philadelphia matron who made the remark as she was showing a friend through her new home.

"The growlery!" repeated the other. "What's that? Not where you rush the growler, I hope?"

This was said in a jocular spirit, and the visitor was rather staggered by the reply.

"That's it exactly; where we rush the growler, although perhaps not in the way you fancy. You see, my husband is an occasional sufferer from indigestion, which doesn't improve his temper, and there are also times when my own temper—I tell you this in confidence—is not of the best. Well, when we moved out here and had more rooms in the house than we actually needed I hit upon the plan of setting aside one as a place of solitary retirement, where we could go and be alone when either of us felt our temper getting the best of us. I have called it the growlery because we can lock ourselves in there and growl to our hearts' content until we have quite recovered. We both avail ourselves of it, and I think it's a very good idea. George is in there now, and I wouldn't disturb him for the world."—Philadelphia Record.

Frances Willard's Empty Purse.

It was characteristic of the late Frances Willard that she never had any money. Miss Gordon attended to her finances, and it was found on the whole best to leave Miss Willard's purse empty, because if she started out in the morning with a full pocketbook she came back penniless in the evening. One night she told in her inimitable way of having gone to Chicago and reached Rest Cottage again on the capital of a postage stamp. At the station she turned her pockets out, but not a bit of change was to be found. She had forgotten all about it. "What am I to do about it?" she asked the agent perplexedly. "Anna is out, I think, and I haven't a cent of money."

"I'll give you a ticket, Miss Willard," said the clerk.

"When I got into the bus I remembered again," she said, "and told the driver, "I think I'll have to walk, for I haven't any money." "Oh, that's all right, Miss Willard," said the driver. And so all day, greatly to her amusement, she went on getting in debt to the railroads, cabmen and restaurants. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Did a Cut.

In a rural community in one of the middle states dwelt a man who made a vow in 1856 that he would wear his hair and beard untrimmed until John C. Fremont should be elected president of the United States.

He kept that vow for 40 years, at the end of which time he had nearly a half bushel of hair on his head and face. Then, coming to the conclusion, toward which his mind had been gradually working for a long time, that General Fremont's death in the interval had practically absolved him from his vow, he decided to have his hair cut and his beard shaved off clean. On his next visit to the county seat he went to a barber shop and was soon relieved of the hirsute burden he had carried for four decades.

"How much?" he asked.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion.

That Coal Scuttle.

In these days when so many excuses are used to obtain entrance to dwelling houses and burglars carry off everything possible it is as well to be careful. Therefore when a servant recently informed her mistress that a strange man had called and said that he had come to "measure for a coal scuttle" the mistress was naturally alarmed. The man came again, however, bringing with him three others, and then it appeared that he had come to put in an electric wire and box for messenger service. What he really meant to tell the servant in the first place was that he had come to measure for the "call box." He had apparently broadened it into "coal box," and the servant had repeated it as "coal scuttle."—New York Mail and Express.

Virtue.

The elements of virtue are at the bottom of every heart, and, though they may be trampled underfoot and crushed into the mud, they still exist, and, when rescued and restored, nobility and manhood will grow out of them.

Natal's hippopotamuses are extinct The last herd was protected by the government on a reservation near Durban, but did so much damage to the surrounding sugar plantations that orders were given to have it destroyed.

The presentation of the freedom of a city or borough in England is now a mere compliment, which does not confer any substantial or exceptional privileges.

Signals used by ships at sea date from 1665. They were invented by the Duke of York, afterward James II.

W. R. Smith's Commercial College
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.

References: Awards at 2 greatest World's Expositions and thousands of graduates in positions. Best of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $90. SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING & TELEGRAPHY, SPECIALTIES. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Literary Course free, if desired. No vacations. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address as above.

WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

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Write to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or one will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten tabules are the very medicine you need.

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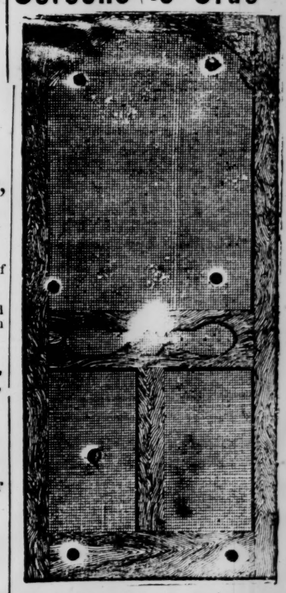

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MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Sawyer & Jones has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. C. Jones retiring. All persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts and notes with John L. Sawyer & Co, who are authorized to collect and receipt for same.

Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

In retiring from the firm of Sawyer & Jones I beg leave to recommend the new firm the patronage of our friends and patrons and ask their continuance of same.

THOS. C. JONES.

Elizabeth City, January 20, 1900.

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Mayor, T. R. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, L. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman, Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson with A. C. Bell and F. H. Ives as Assistants; Attorney, J. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Dr A F Aydlett Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, ——pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage Rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge pastor, Aubrey, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards, L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Actoree Lodge No. 14; W. H. Zoeller, N. G. D. H. Simons, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary, A. W. Morrisett, Financial Secretary; C. W. Twiddy, Treasurer

Tahola Encampment No. 8; E. F. Sawyer C P; N Garrett, S. W.; J. C. Simpson, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, J. W.; H O Hill Scribe; G. W. Twiddy Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent, D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent, C. Goodrich, Orator, W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector, W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. H. Beals, Sachem; W. B. West, sr., Sagamore; A. C. Garret, jr. Sagamore; R. C. Lane, Prophet; L. W. Belanga, C. of R.; R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, June 14, 1900.

THE CENSUS MAN.

Are you ready for the census?
Have you read the almanac?
Have you studied your ancestors
For a dozen cycles back?
Have you counted up your freckles?
Have you figured up your sins?
For you know you'll have to tell 'em
When the census man begins.

Have you added up the children?
Have you figured up your cash?
Did you ever find a button
In a dish of corn beef hash?
Are you deaf or blind or ugly?
Do your toe turn out or toe in?
All of this you'll have to answer
When the census man begins.

Do you lisp or squint or stammer?
Ever had a whooping cough?
Are you handy with the hammer?
Ever do a stunt at golf?
Are you fond of checkered neckties?
Ever fall and bark your shins?
Did you swear? You'll have to tell it
When the census man begins.
—Bismarck Tribune.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

☞See notice in Bankruptcy.

☞See Administrator's notice on the estate of the late W. A. Price, deceased.

☞Health and cleanliness—the wisdom of the ages. The Robinson Thermal Bath.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

☞Mrs. Jennie Barcliff of Nixonton, died very suddenly on Thursday, aged about 60 years

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of the Globe Telegraph Co., of Lexington, Ky.

☞Another railroad disaster. This time on the Atlantic Coast Line near Garysbury. A case of an open switch. Two men were killed and three injured.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot; $4 at Moses Weisel's.

☞The North Carolina exhibit at the Paris Exposition is most highly commended by Secretary Bruner as being the second finest of any of the States. California leads.

☞Several smallpox cases are reported from Wilmington. The patients have been isolated in the smallpox hospital and the greatest precaution is being taken.

☞The fourth annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association meets at Greensboro June 14th and 15th. An interesting program is promised.

☞A $10,000 fire is reported from Newbern on the morning of the 9th. The Wooden Package Works, a stock company of that city, was the victim. Insurance was only partial.

☞Reports from all parts of the State indicate a considerable shortage in the tobacco crop for this year. The dry weather has been mainly responsible.

☞Captain A. B. Austin, keeper of Paul Gamariel Hill Life Saving Station, accompanied by his wife and charming little daughter, gave us a call on Friday. They were en route on a visit over the sound.

☞August 14th is the date set for the annual meeting of the Farmers Alliance. An effort is being made, however, to postpone the same for several weeks so as to allow the election froth to settle.

☞The 19th annual session of the Colored State Teachers' Association is in session at High Point. Prof P. W. Moore, Principal of the School here, Secretary and a member of the Executive Committee, is in attendance.

☞We learn that Mr. I. Finley Snipes of Hertford county, who is now undergoing treatment for appendicitis at the Old Dominion Hospital, Richmond, Va., is in a critical condition. Mr. Snipes is a member of the present Legislature.

☞We quote the following from the Salisbury Sun and leave the reader to his own imaginings: "Mr. W. S. Wood, of Cleveland, sends in an egg which was laid by a hen belonging to Mr. T. C. Baker The egg was laid on the 28th, the day of the eclipse and is marked with a perfect sun."

☞The Baptist Female University has found its president, and a most worthy one at that, in the Rev. R. T. Vann of Scotland Neck, N. C. He is reported to be a genial gentleman, an able speaker and a careful student. He was formerly associated with Wake Forest College as pastor.

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

☞We note continued signs of progress from bustling, thriving Charlotte The latest is the Charlotte Belting Co., chartered to make belting and other supplies for leather, cotton and woolen fabrics. The capital is $25,000, with power to increase to $100,000. Armistead Burwell and others are the stockholders

☞The fertilizer rate case has been decided against the railroad companies. The decision also means that the companies which were parties to the fertilizer rate case, must pay the State the difference between the receipts from the old rates and the rate prescribed by the commission accruing since the circular went into effect.

☞This is the letterhead of an Iowa lawyer:

"— ——, LAWYER. Practices in every court on the Western Hemisphere. Perfects titles and buys and sells mortgages; makes loans and collections. Am the red headed, scar-faced, freckle-begrimed legal Napoleon of the Slope, and always in the saddle. Active as the wild untamed feline. Fierce as a lion and gentle as a dove. 'And with good advice make war.'"

☞We are beginning to see the last of this year's strawberries. The season has been a very prosperous one for the truckers. We see it estimated that over eleven million quarts have been shipped during the last two months. The average price is also given as having been ten cents a quart. This smacks of profit and the growers are to be congratulated. The day of the dewberry now approacheth.

☞The palm of victory in the contest in this State between the cotton manufacturers and their striking employes over the mooted labor union question and the right of the employes to join same, seems to be in the hands of the manufacturers temporarily at least. The Proximity Cotton Mills and the Dilling Mill are both on the go and strikers are taken back only on iron-clad conditions.

☞The second annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association is scheduled for the 27th at Asheville. This is an assembly which should call forth the encouragement of the layman as well as that of the lawyer. As an institution it makes for higher professional morale and scholarship and has in every State proven a safeguard against the pettifogger and the incompetent. Special rates are offered. We hope the Association may be well attended.

☞The towns of Charlotte, Durham, Statesville, Tarboro, Wilmington and Raleigh have formed a State Baseball Association. Talent from the various colleges and schools is being largely utilized. They have every promise of a successful season. The Association will doubtless be productive of a great deal of enthusiasm and friendly rivalry. Newbern, Edenton, Plymouth, Elizabeth City and other towns of this section should not be laggards.

☞Two interesting and instructive bulletins, one upon "Gardening Under Glass" by Professors, Massey and Rhodes of A. & M. College and the other on "Corn Culture" by Prof. Irby of the same institution, are upon our desk and we regret that time and space do not allow us to quote from them at length. These bulletins, however, can be obtained by anyone interested in agriculture by addressing Dr. G. T. Winston, Director, West Raleigh, N. C.

☞Mr. R. S. Midgett, surfman of Gull Shoal Station, was in the city last week, with his wife, attending the meeting of the Surfmen's organization here. Mr. Midgett will be remembered by many as the hero of the wrecked barkentine Priscilla, which on August 18th of last year went ashore on a dangerous bit of coast off Gull Shoal during an Indian hurricane. We were pleased to see the handsome medal and equally flattering letter received by Mr. Midgett from the Life Saving Department for his unparalelled action of rescuing unaided ten lives from that unfortunate vessels in one of the wildest seas ever seen on this coast.

The week just completed has seen the close of another successful session of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute of this city, an institution which under the skillful guidance of its Principal, Prof. S. L. Sheep and his able corps of teachers, is proving itself a credit both to the city and the district as well. The Baccalaureate Sermon was presented at the Baptist church last Sunday by Dr. W. S. Penick. The text of the sermon was the single word "Righteousness," and on this most nobly did he build. It was shown that this word as taken in its etomological sense means right relation, and that right relation between man and the universe and man and God is the true crown of a successful life. That the true unity of all things, the right relation of the world was found in the doctrine of universal love as typified by the Christian religion and that the student of this great truth must use as his text book the Holy Bible. That no man could be a true scholar or a great thinker who was not familiar with at least the externals of the word. The Doctor's peroration was eloquent and he made some striking allusions to current history in its onward civilizing march. The congregation present was large and appreciative. On Tuesday evening, the 12th, the address was delivered by the Hon. John H. Small of Washington, N. C. His oration being preceeded and followed by artistic musical renditions by Misses Kramer, Ehringhaus and Aydlett. His talk was a most pertinent and interesting one and delt mainly with the man of action as contrasted with the idealist and dreamer. His local illustrations were most flattering.

The exercises Wednesday evening were devoted in the main to the classes in Physical Culture, while choice selections by the Musical Department's most gifted appealed to the cultured ear. The skipping drill, the dumb bell drill, the Chinese lantern march and the fan march were especially commendable. This department reflected great credit on its accomplished and popular instructress, Miss Martin. This evening the final graduating exercises and orations by the graduates complete the program. The graduates are Messrs W. W. Griffin, C. V. Walker, M. L. Sheep, E. L. Sawyer and L. R. Foreman.

☞The Surfman's Mutual Benefit Association was organized here on Tuesday, the 12th. The attendance from the District was large. The enthusiasm was marked and the various speech-makers did credit to themselves and their bretheren. The object of the Association is to make post-mortem provision for the families of any of those sturdy heroes whose noble efforts in the pursuit of their humanitarian duty of rescue in the Life Saving Service shall purchase for them only watery graves. The preliminary meeting was called at the Court House at about 12 o'clock, and, after an hour spent in organization and discussion the same adjourned to enjoy a hunger-satisfying collation at the Arlington. At about 2 o'clock the assembly was once more in its seats. A short, appropriate and well worded address of welcome was made in behalf of the town by P. W. McMullan, Esq. This was followed by a carefully prepared paper by Superintendant P. H. Morgan. Inspector R. O. Crisp then made a pertinent talk, during the course of which he quoted some very interesting facts and statistics. S S. Lamb, Esq. rose to the occasion with an eloquent address and was succeeded by other cotrioutors to the feast of words. Noteworthy among them was the Hon. J. H. Small of Washington, who well sustained his reputation as orator of the day. The organization represents the initiatlve stage of what, it is hoped, will be a national association, embracing within its membership all of the 2,000 Life Saving Districts of the United States. The officers elected were as follows: Hodgers Gallop President, D. M. Pugh, Vice-President, Capt. S. J. Payne, Tres., and N. W. Daily, Sec'y. The object of this organization is certainly one that will commend itself to the well-wishes of all, and we hope that its measure of success may be most full, though in fair candor we must say that, from the nature of affairs, few of these benevolent associations have ever fully realized the ideals of their organizers- If conducted, however, upon strictly business lines by business men, and with due regard to mortuary tables and statistics, the anticipations of the future may prove a pleasant reality and they may find that they have builded better than they knew.

To Little Allen.

Departed this life at the residence of his parents, Thursday June 7th, 1900, Allen L., son of Allen K. and Maggie Kramer, aged 7 years.

The playful dimple is at rest,
The lily-white brow so cold,
Waxen hands across his breast,
Pale flowers in their hold;
Lips, no longer rosy, part
To show the pearly teeth,
I place my hand on the silent heart
And I know this is Death.
A mother's joy hath crossed that portal
To live the blessed life immortal.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 4:41 and will set to-night at 7:26.—Rare June weather but just a trifle warm.—Solicitor G. W. Ward has returned from his courts the last one being in Pamlico. He is conceded to be a very efficient officer.—Dr. W. J. Lumsden attended the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City last week.—Mr. R. O. Preyor and family, having sold their property here, have returned back to Ohio.—We acknowlege a pleasant call the other day from Mr Walter P. Wood, son of J. Q. A. Wood, esq. He has just returned from the University.—Hon. J. D. Gilmer, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, spoke in our city last week.—Miss Pat Morgan of Shawboro, is visiting Miss Gertie Greenleaf on Main street.—We have the following from our versatile-minded poet:

The moon remained out late at night,
In fact did not return 'till morn,
And when she got back was a sight;
She looked so sad—and so forlorn!
'Twas while she strugged home that day
Old Sol, on one of his long trips,
Encountered her; she blocked the way
And thus occurred the great eclipse.

—Mr. M. W. Buffkin of Newland, died last Saturday. He was a well-known and prominent citizen. His age was about 75.—W. T. Old left Wednesday for Greensboro. He attends the Bankers' Association there. Mr. Old is one of the Vice Presidents of the Association.—Rev. W. C. Merritt of the Perquimans circuit, was in our city last week.—Miss Nellie Martin, one of Lynchburg's bright and charming daughters, is visiting the family of Dr. Penick on Main street.

A summer girl is lovely,
Upon her hammock throne;
and
A summer girl is something
You'd better let alone.

Let us all join in the chorus.—Miss Nellie Skinner of Hertford, spent Tuesday in the city.—And still the good work goes on. Mr. J. L. Shaffer of Norfolk and Miss Mary A. Bangley of the same city, were married at the Arlington by the Rev. Lewellyn Williams last week.—Miss Evelyn Hollowell, we are glad to note, has fully recuperated from her recent sickness.—Our Baseball Club promises us some good match games for the end of the month.—The American Minstrels repeated their performance Monday evening for the benefit of the Surfmen's Association.—Misses Annie Shaw and Bessie Morgan, of Shawboro were in our city Tuesday.—Mr. Z. G. Burrus dropped in and gave us a call during the week.—Messrs. M. J. Sawyer and C. W. Overman have leased the Academy of Music we understand. Now gentlemen give us something good.—Real estate is still on the move. We note several sales, Dr. A. L. Pendleton to A. W. Swain, another from Mr. M. N Sawyer to Mr. John Whitson.—The police court has its usual occasional disorderly.—J. W. Meekins, of Hatteras, called last week.—The irish-potato is now on a rapid move for the Northern market.—The Rev. Mr. Pruden of Raleigh, associated with St. Mary's of that city, conducted services at the Episcopal Church Sunday and treated his hearers to a very eloquent and cogent sermon.—Mr. Everett Thompson having completed his academic course at the University has returned home. Mr. Thompson intends to commence the reading of law at the University Summer School in July. We wish him every success.—Mr. J. A. Willard and bride, who have been sojourning in New York, have returned. —We regret to record the death of Miss Annie Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Davis of our city —Mr. David Cox of Hertford, spent Tuesday in the city.—Mr Frederick Lamb, who has been spending a few days with his family here, has returned to Raleigh.—Various assets of L. C. Guirkin & Co., bankrupt., were sold at the court house door Tuesday. —We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Allen K. Kramer in their sad bereavement. The chill hand of death has claimed Allen their bright little son. —We wish to thank our competent and genial Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, for accommodations extended.—The Benedicts are multiplying. The latest: Evan Leed of Poughkepsie to Miss Cornelia Culpepper, T. R. Nee to Miss Eva May Moore both of Portsmoth, and John J. Allen to Miss Bessie Hogwood of Norfolk.—We record the death at his home in Bellcross of Mr. A. H. Godfrey, agent of the N. & S. R. R.—W. W. Morrisett & Co. are the successors of N R. Parker, late furniture dealer Water street.—Prof. W. M. Hinton delivered a very fluently worded political address at the court house Thursday night.—We note the recent death of Mr. J. C. Hinton of Camden.—We understand that S. S. Lamb, esq., has purchased a house and lot on Elliott street from G. W. Ward, esq.—Rev. P. W. Melick, our popular merchant, leaves today to attend the re-union of his old class at Lafayette College, Eastern, Pa. Mr. Melick also intends visiting his old home at Bloomsburg, Pa., before his return.

LOST—A bunch of four Keys, one brass, on ring and chain. Finder will please return to Carolinian office.

W. R. SMITH'S COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KY.,
Is where many young men, after investing from $65 to $90 for tuition, board, etc., have been educated for positions as Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Telegraphers, and now receive from $900 to $1,500 salary per year. Kentucky University Diploma awarded his graduates. His College received Medals at two World's Exposition and refers to thousands of successful graduates. No time lost at this cheapest and most influential College. Write for catalogue. Cut this out for reference. Read advertisement. For particulars address only W. R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

EAT AND LIVE.
DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
Oysters fresh from Norfolk. Give us a trial and enjoy a toothsome meal.
BERRY & KEATON,
Restaurant - - - North Water St.

FULMER & CO.
When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralston's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MATTING!
New Goods, New Patterns,
Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN.
They are not dried out;
They are not old patterns;
They are not auction jobs.
They are fresh, new goods;
bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!
Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.
We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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DR. G. W. CARDWELL
Office 48 Water Street.
Residence: Body Road Street. Office Hours, Sunday, 8 to 9, a. m. 7 to 10, a. m, 1 to 2:30, p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.

Notice of Administration

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late William A. Price, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within 12 months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAS W. PRICE, Executor.
May 25, 1900.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers opposite the United States Paten, Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required

FOR RENT,
A neat six room dwelling on Martin street near Church. Building and out houses in good condition and low rates will be given careful tenants. Apply at the Carolinian office.
MRS. L. G. PRICE.

LOST! NOTICE is hereby given that I have lost or mislaid certificate No. 4207 for five shares of stock in the United Banking and Building Company of Richmond, Va., issued to me on the 5th of July, 1893. All persons are forewarned from trading for the same. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder of said certificate upon its delivery to me.
J. F. SANDE S.
May 16th, 1900.

TRY——OUR
THROAT PASTILLES
—FOR—
SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
Standard Pharmacy,
Moved from Road to Poindexter St.

"WHITAR"
ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.
It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.
It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.
It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.
It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.
Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.
Ask your dealer for it.
MANUFACTURED BY
CLINTON SOAP CO.,
CLINTON, IOWA.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
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You would not think of going to sleep at night without insurance on your property. Is not your health the most important of all your possessions?
The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet

Is the proverbial ounce of prevention
Drop us a card and we will send descriptive booklet. Once used you will never willingly be without it. CHS. H. DOD, Agent, At Fowler & Co's Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞In order to quickly convince the public of the merits of this treatment we will for a short time only furnish a Cabinet complete with Heater for $3.50. Order at once to secure Cabinet at this price.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death
to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and price ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in Cthe price is only competitive. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, feeling by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.
Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.
In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our
Wholesale Department,
like our Retail Department, is always kept up to date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.
W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140, Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING WAGON
We use only the best of material. Has all up to date attachments. Splendid Finish. Price is right. We can make it an inducement for dealers to handle our work. We manufacture a full line of light pleasure vehicles. Send for catalogue and price list.

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One Hundred valuable Town Lots for sale. These lots are desirably located in one of the best sections of Elizabeth City and can be had on easy terms. Apply to
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TYROSA for SOUPS
Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.

Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes
All flavors retained
No Nutriment is lost.
Indigestible parts of the food removed.
TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.
A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.
For sale by grocers.
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GRAVE CRISIS IN CHINA.

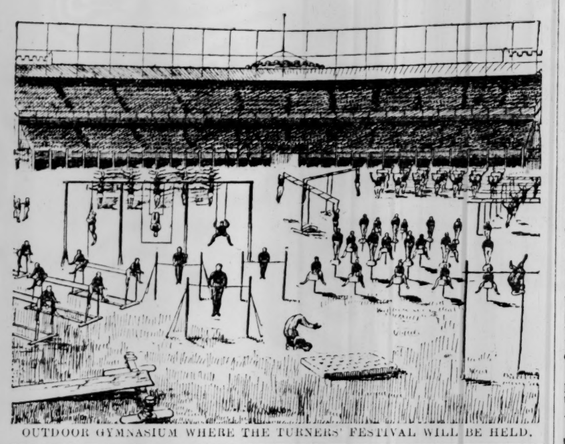
Imperial Troops Fight Big Battle Close to Pekin.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

An Imperial Edict Orders the Suppression of the Boxers—Navy Department Orders the Gunboat Helena to Tien-Tsin—Russia and Japan May Clash—Instructions to the American Minister.

Pekin, China (By Cable).—A strong imperial edict just issued censures the "cowardliness of the imperial troops" and orders the Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li and General Jung to immediately suppress the "Boxers."

Shanghai, China (By Cable).—The soldiers dispatched to attack the "Boxers" have fought an engagement quite close to Pekin. Many were killed on both sides.



OUTDOOR GYMNASIUM WHERE THE TURNERS' FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD.

Russia and Japan have both offered their services to China to suppress the "Boxers," but the Government has given no definite answer. There is no room for doubt that the aim of the "Boxer" movement is the wholesale expulsion of foreigners from the Celestial Empire.

In consequence of the representations of Japan, the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped. It is believed here that should Russia persist in sending such a preponderant military force to the front a collision with Japan will inevitably result.

The members of the majority of the legations at Pekin, including the members of the British Legation, are sending their families away. It is also said that several prominent Chinese residents are leaving the city.

Railway communication between Tien-Tsin and Pekin is broken off, bridges have been burned and the damage to the railway is estimated at $5,000,000.

OUR NAVAL FORCE STRENGTHENED.

Reinforcements Ordered Sent to Rear-Admiral Kempff From Manila.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In view of alarming reports received from Minister Conger in Pekin, naval reinforcements have been ordered from Manila to Taku to join Rear-Admiral Kempff at the Taku River. The Helena or some similar light draught gunboat was ordered to Tien-Tsin. Troops from Manila, it was freely stated, would have to be employed unless a complete change should come over the situation.

It was also stated that should Russia attempt to override Japan's protest against the landing of a preponderous force the United States might join with Japan in objecting. Minister Conger was instructed to act in unison with representatives of the Powers for the protection of foreign life and property.

France and England Agree.

Paris (By Cable).—An understanding exists between the French and English Governments as to the policy to be followed in China, consequently it is not likely that Russia will seek to seperate herself in China from her ally in Europe.

Rear-Admiral Farquhar's Programme.

The itinerary of the North Atlantic squadron for the summer calls for the ships to leave Newport, R. I., June 13 for Boston to remain there until the 28th and arrive at Newport on the following day and remain in Newport Harbor until July 31. The fleet will then start for Bath, Me., and visit Rockland and Portland, returning to Newport and remaining until September 30.

Torpedo Boat Dupont Damaged.

The torpedo boat Dupont, in making her slip at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., on account of some unknown cause ran her bow into the stone wall. About six feet of the bow was stove in and bent. Considerable work on the boat will be necessary.

Japanese Cabinet Crisis.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned, and the Marquis Ito is endeavoring to form a coalition Ministry.

Seven States Instruct For Bryan.

Democratic State conventions have been held in Missouri, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and West Virginia. All of these have adopted their platforms, which instruct for Bryan, reaffirm the Chicago platform and denounce trusts.

Treachery of Filipinos.

Papers captured from Aguinaldo show widespread treachery among Filipinos installed in office by Americans.

New Mexico's Capitol Dedicated.

The new capitol of New Mexico at Santa Fe was dedicated a few days ago. A military and civic pageant was reviewed from the capitol steps by Governor Otero. The new capitol takes the place of the one destroyed by incendiaries in 1891. The building is classic in architecture and is built of sandstone, granite and pressed yellow brick.

Congress Settles Armor Question.

Congress agreed to give the Secretary of the Navy carte blanche on the price of armor for three new battleships.

Hobson Coming Home on Sick Leave.

Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson has been condemned by the Medical Survey Board on the Asiatic station, which recommends that he be relieved from his present duties and ordered home at once. Constructor Thomas F. Ruhm has received orders to proceed to the Asiatic station. Sick leave to recover his health will be given Constructor Hobson.

Colombia Rebels Win Again.

The Colombian rebels routed the Government troops in Venezuela after thirteen days of fighting.

NATIONAL TURNER FEST.

Philadelphia Preparing For Greatest Athletic Contest Ever Held.

Thousands of Turners From Every State in the Union to Participate in Prize Tournaments.

Philadelphia (Special).—During the week beginning June 18 Philadelphia will be the scene of the greatest assemblage of athletes and gymnasts that has ever met on this continent, the occasion being the national tournament of the North American Turner Bund. Delegations will attend from all parts of the United States, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will be well represented, as all the Turner societies in these States will send delegates to the National Turn Fest. From the list of entries it is evident that the attendance for the coming festival will be the largest that has ever been brought together at any similar affair.

The technical affairs of the Turn Fest will be under the charge of Professor Richard Pertuch, Festival Director. In order to carry out the elaborate programme which has been arranged, the Philaedphia Ball Park has been leased for the occasion. The diamond has been turned into a mammoth field of all kinds of gymnastic apparatuses, where will take place the many different prize contests, to which the public will be invited. The contests are the most extensive and varied ever arranged for a Turn Fest, and the prizes are the grandest ever offered. To provide for this tournament a fund of over $200,000 was raised.

The North American Turner Bund was founded in the year 1850 in this city, and its organization was primarily called into life to promulgate the German theory of "A sound mind in a sound body." Gradually the turning societies, with a number of divisional leagues, were organized in every part of the United States. The North American Turner Bund now comprises every turn verein in America and numbers hundreds of thousands of active turners.

PROFESSOR RICHARD PERTUCH.
(Conductor of the National Turners' Festival to be held in Philadelphia.)

Since the formation of the Turner Bund in 1850 National Turn Fests have been held at regular intervals in one of the larger cities of the United States. The coming festival is the twenty-eighth of these, and it being, at the same time, the fiftieth anniversary of the Turner Bund, and taking place in the city where the National League was founded, the turning societies throughout the country determined to make it the grandest German-American athletic and gymnastic tournament ever held on this continent.

Dr. G. R. Chambers Not Murdered.

Giles R. Chambers, the dentist, who was supposed to have been murdered in his bedroom at Vineland, N. J., died from apoplexy, according to the decision of the Coroner. County Physician and three other physicians, who held an autopsy. Dr. Chambers fell against a chimney in his bedroom when stricken, and in that way the wounds on his head were made.

Wheeler in the Regular Army.

Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, was nominated by the President to be a Brigadier General in the regular army. The Senate confirmed the nomination.

Battleships Ordered Prepared.

The Navy Department at Washington has ordered the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts to prepare for a two months' cruise in order to ascertain how rapidly war ships may be made ready for service in an emergency.

Larger Cotton Acreage This Year.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat computes that the cotton acreage this year is eight per cent. above that of last year.

Prominent People.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will visit Queen Victoria in September.

William Rockefeller has been successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is to make another tour of the West this summer.

Congressman Gilbert, of Tennessee, has some literary ability and has written some very fair humorous verse.

Joseph Chamberlain smokes black cigars, drinks strong tea and never takes exercise of any kind when he can avoid it.

General Roberts is one of the best swordsmen in the British army. He is also an expert with the lance, and in earlier days won several prizes through these accomplishments.

King Otto of Bavaria has now some lucid intervals. The physicians think that the physical malady of the insane monarch (cancer of the bladder) is the cause of his mental derangement.

Jules Verne lives at Amiens, where he has a fine villa, with a large garden, in the quietest street. He is seventy-two years old, and his chief amusements are going to the theater and taking an occasional walk.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has sent a brief message to the State Department that all is well. It is supposed to refer to the safety of the Consulate.

Secretary of War Root sent to the Senate a report on the North American Trust Company's operations in Cuba.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of John R. Hazel to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

The United States steamship Iroquois sailed from Honolulu for Midway Island, presumably to collect further information as to its availability for use as a cable station.

A suit against the Government for upward of $64,000,000 was dismissed by the Court of Claims.

Secretary Long reduced from two years to six months the sentence of suspension on half pay of Captain John McGowan, found guilty by court-martial of shooting a Filipino.

An arrangement has been made by which the Montana Senatorship question will go over to next winter.

Our Adopted Islands.

In the Island of Tablas, one of the Philippine group, a number of rebels were put to flight and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

The Triscormia railway around Havana, Cuba, is said to have cost this Government $5,000,000 more than it can be sold for.

All parties in Cuba oppose General Gomez's plan for political amalgamation.

Nueva Ecija, a town in Candaba, P. I., has been burned, and many poor families are rendered homeless. General Wheaton recommends Government succor.

The Havana floating dry dock is to be purchased from Spain by the United States Government, and removed to San Juan, Porto Rico.

W. H. Reeves, former deputy auditor in the Cuban Postal Department, was released from jail in Havana on depositing $1500 bail.

The Mataafa faction in Samoa have protested against German rule, but the natives of Tutuila have welcomed American control.

General Maximo Gomez has arrived in Cuba from San Domingo.

Sweeping reductions in salaries and offices have been made in the Postal Department of Cuba.

The fugitive Governor of Benguet Province, a rich, influential and devoted friend of Aguinaldo, was captured by American troops.

The Hawaiian authorities have declared the Hawaiian Islands free from infection by the bubonic plague. The quarantine of the Islands has been raised.

Reports from Manila announced that a number of small engagements had taken place in various islands, the insurgents losing many men.

Domestic.

John R. Heldin and his wife, Marie, committed suicide together by drinking carbolic acid at Chicago.

William Smith, alleged to be the dean of a college of professional beggars and cripples, was arrested in New York City.

The Governor of Missouri has been asked to preserve order and to protect women in the streets of St. Louis while the strike is in progress.

Delegates from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention are uninstructed, though the State Convention recognized and indorsed Bryan.

Two Christian Scientists were found guilty of practicing medicine in violation of the State medical law at Milwaukee, Wis. An appeal was taken.

Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroner's Office, in New York City, declares that women's long skirts are a menace to public health, and should be regulated by law.

Robert E. Bonner, of New York City, found $70,000 worth of bonds in an old magazine, where his father, the late Robert Bonner, had concealed them.

A kiss was given each juror by Mrs. E. R. Sutton, of Detroit, when the jury at Lansing, Mich., acquitted her husband of complicity in the State military clothing frauds.

William Clements, aged seventeen years, was caught by the cage in the Taylorville (Ill.) mine and his head was severed from his body.

Charles A. Naulty, twenty-one years old, shot and killed his stepmother, Mary Naulty, thirty years old, at their home in Newark, N. J. The murder was the result of frequent quarrels over food.

A National Civic Federation, nonpartisan, has been organized with 500 men of national reputation as an advisory council.

Cranks and beggars besieged Helen Gould at her hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Foreign.

Violent Anti-Semitic riots have occurred at Buelow, Germany.

The Ministerialists have won the elections in Italy by a large majority.

Because of the scarcity of skilled apprentices the British gunmaking trade is being absorbed by continental competitors.

Stephen Crane, author and war correspondent, died at Badenweiler, Germany. He was born at Newark, N. J., on November 1, 1871, and was the son of the Reverend Doctor J. T. Crane, a Methodist clergyman.

Bubonic plague has appeared at Smyrna.

Miss Mary H. Kingsley, well known as an African explorer and author, died near Cape Town.

Ravages of cholera in the Bombay district of India continue; the situation in the native States has improved.

Great Britain is said to be gathering a fleet at Malta with a view to landing troops at Tangier, Germany, to give moral backing in the move against France.

The arrival of the foreign guards at Pekin had a marked effect on the bearing of the Chinese toward foreigners.

American Minister Merry's mails were robbed in the Post Office at San Jose, Costa Rica.

General Roberts reported Johannesburg quiet, the shops reopening.

Sir F. C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, has presented a note to the Foreign Office complaining of the treatment to which Australian canned meat will be subjected under the Inspection bill.

At a meeting of the Cabinet at Ottawa, Ont., Colonel R. Richard Hebeden O'Grady Haly was appointed to succeed Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, as commanding officer of the Canadian militia.

Italy and France are consuming American coal in large quantities and getting it $2 a ton cheaper than in England.

English reports from Simla declare there are signs that the natives are plotting another Indian mutiny.

The Free Church Assembly, in session at Edinburgh, approved by 592 votes to 29, the union with the United Presbyterian Church. The union will be effected in October.

A portion of the embankment of the Sabermuttee River, in India, caved in while many men, women and children were washing clothing in the river. Thirty lives were lost.

THE RUSH FOR CAPE NOME

Outgoing Steamers Are Crowded With Men Seeking Fortunes.

More Than 25,000 Gold Seekers Will Have Reached There by the End of July—A "Hot" Camp Expected.

Tacoma, Wash. (Special).—The first and biggest part of the Cape Nome rush is over, so far as the departure of 10,000 gold seekers from Tacoma and Seattle is concerned. The argonauts have come from the four corners of the earth. Miners from far away Australia have mingled with their fellows from South America, South Africa, and every mining State and Territory of the Union on the streets of the Puget Sound cities during the past month. They were all headed the same way—for the golden beaches and tundra stretching along Bering Sea between Cape Nome and Cape York.

Since April 15 no less than fifty-two parted from Puget Sound for the northparted from uget Sound for the northern gold fields. These vessels have taken northward just about 10,000 men and women. Most of the steamships will make second and some of them third trips, making, at a conservative estimate, the number from Puget Sound alone 16,000 to 18,000. The rush from California and down the Yukon from Dawson will easily bring the total number of newcomers to be landed at Nome during the next sixty days to above 25,000.

It goes without saying that Nome will soon be the "hottest" mining camp ever seen in the United States or American territory. The miners themselves look forward to this. Many of the old-timers glory in the fact that they are to participate in one of the wildest scrambles for wealth that the world has ever seen. Other things point in the same direction. By the middle of June Nome will have enough "resorts" in operation to put Deadwood, Leadville or Butte to the blush.

Ordinary supplies have, of course, not been overlooked, else this vast throng of humanity would soon be foodless and shelterless. Lumber and other building materials, food and clothing supplies and mining apparatus to the value of over $5,000,000 comprise the cargoes of the fifty-two vessels already sailed. Seafaring men are wondering what will result when all these craft reach Nome and attempt to unload their cargoes, both human and freight, at one time, through the heavy surf. That some of the sailing vessels will be wrecked is considered very probable. At least the loss of some of their cargo is likely on account of the grave difficulties experienced in unloading by means of lighters.

HOUSE PASSES TRUST BILL.

Only One Vote Against the Littlefield Anti-Trust Measure.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Only one vote was cast in the House against the Littlefield Anti-Trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890 so as to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers, or attorneys. Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) cast the negative vote.

The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nation illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages.

The definition of "person" and "persons" in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys or corporations.

For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed for carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common law; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce, and forbids them the use of the United States mails.

CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERY.

Boldness of a Lone Highwayman Who Gets $350 From Passengers.

Raymond, Cal. (Special).—One of the boldest robberies ever committed in California occurred when three of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company's stages, a private conveyance, and two soldiers were held up by a lone highwayman.

The hold-up occurred at a point two miles this side of Grub Gulch. Sergeant Buchanan and another trooper of Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, en route from San Francisco to the Yosemite National Park, had gone ahead to make arrangements for a camping place. The highwayman suddenly appeared masked, and getting the drop on the soldiers, took away their guns, and held the troopers until the stage arrived. The robber handed the drivers of the stage a card reading:

"Black Kid; they fooled me on the Big Oak Flat Road, but you can't this time."

From the three stages the robber collected about $350. Cavalrymen started in pursuit, but found no traces.

Farmer Dies of Hydrophobia.

James Sims, a farmer, died at Jackson, Ga., of hydrophobia. He was bitten by his own dog several weeks ago. A few days ago hydrophobia developed in a most violent form.

A Polygamist Convicted.

John C. Graham, formerly postmaster at Provo, Utah, who was removed by President McKinley because he was living in polygamy, was convicted by a jury in Salt Lake of unlawful cohabitation.

Knows About Neely's Frauds.

W. H. Reeves, former Deputy Auditor, was arrested in Havana and lodged in jail. He is believed to know much more than he told about Neely's proceedings.

Newsy Gleanings.

A California fresh fruit exhibit is being maintained at the Paris Exposition.

Chicago police have stopped the rabbit chases conducted by the Coursing Club.

The total receipts of the Philippine treasury for March, 1900, were $630,773.

Chicago has spent more than $30,000,000 for the purpose of getting purer water.

Railways and steamship companies in Germany are experimenting with the use of oil for fuel.

The coal famine in Germany continues and is sharply felt.

The New York Board of Education has decided to establish free libraries in the public schools.

Several communities in lower Italy have recently petitioned the King for the abolition of compulsory education because of its cost.

Muskegon, Mich., has been presented with bronze statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut—the gift of Charles H. Hackley.

The Boston Board of Health has classed tuberculosis as contagious, and requires reports from physicians of cases of the disease.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	19½	@	20
Firsts	—	@	19
Thirds to seconds	16½	@	18½
State—Thirds to firsts	16	@	18½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation Creamery	15	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16
Low grades	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9½	@	9⅝
Small	8½	@	8⅝
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5½
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	14½	@	15
State and Penn	14	@	14½
Western—Choice	13	@	14
Southern	11½	@	12
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	2 12½	@	2 15
Pea, choice, 1899	2 27½	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 12½	@	2 15
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 15
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Roxbury, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	4 60	@	5 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	4	@	9
Huckleberries, N. C., ₱ qt	8	@	9
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	—	@	6
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	18	@	22
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	9
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	20	@	30
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	14	@	14½
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	—	@	20
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	10
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	13
Common to fair	6	@	10
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 1, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, ₱ 100 lb	80	@	82½
Straw—Long rye	75	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Chili, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cabbages, N. C, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Egyptian, ₱ bag	—	@	2 25
Turnips, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	75	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ basket	30	@	75
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, ₱ basket	1 25	@	1 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches	1 25	@	4 00
Squash, Fla., ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ basket	60	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	74⅞
No. 2 Red	—	@	82¼
Corn—No. 2	43½	@	44⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27½
Track mixed	—	@	25½
Rye—Western	61½	@	62
State	57	@	58
Lard—City	—	@	6.45c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	8¼
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 40	@	8 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 40	@	5 45
Country dressed	6	@	8
TOBACCO.			

Western leaf has been selling in moderate way only the past few days, but contract deliveries are free and have sufficient force to keep prices quite steady for desirable quality stock. Domestic cigar leaf is selling in moderate way only, and there is none but ordinary inquiry for any variety of leaf. Holders are offering moderately, however, and prices remain steady, as a rule. Foreign leaf is moderately active and prices remain quite steady for all varieties of Havana and Sumatra product.

NEW POTATOES ARE PLENTIFUL.

Large Receipts From the South Cause a Decline in Price.

New York City (Special).—The potato crop is reported to be large and heavy receipts are anticipated from now on, but there will doubtless be an active demand until out-of-town points, which are now buying freely here, have home-grown stock, while will in all probability not be for some weeks.

The new potatoes are so plentiful and cheap that the demand for old stock is very light, but remaining supplies are not large, and, while anything sprouted or showing unattractive quality is urged for sale at low and irregular prices, strictly prime stock is held steadily, and holders are gradually cleaning up the low figures prevailing.

Receipts of new potatoes from the South have rapidly increased in supply during the past week or two and the market has steadily declined.

BIG KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Farmers Harvesting Largest Yield in the History of the State.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—The farmers of Kansas have begun to harvest the largest wheat crop in the history of the State. Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, says:

"In 1892 Kansas had 3,800,000 acres of wheat and raised 70,000,000 bushels, an average of eighteen bushels to the acre. This year the winter wheat acreage is 4,685,819, as estimated by the growers, and the average yield will be larger than that of 1892. The crop in general was never in better condition."

Millions For Southern Mills.

The Park Hill Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., will invest $2,000,000 in cotton mills at Huntsville, Ala.

Cuban Crop Prospects.

Brigadier-General A. R. Chaffee, prominently identified with the military government of Cuba, while in New York City several days ago said that the crop prospects on the island are not particularly favorable. The indications are that the sugar crop will be 100,000 tons below the average.

Europe Buying American Cotton.

Europe is anxiously looking out for whatever remains of last year's cotton crop in the United States.

Business and Crop Briefs.

Large grain and fruit crops are predicted in California.

Crop reports are relatively most favorable as regards corn and oats.

Paper manufacturers of Wisconsin and Minnesota have united to fight the paper trust.

The recent shut-down in lumber production helped the Southern pine trade at Baltimore.

Southern advices state that, except in Texas, crop prospects are good, and it is significantly added that the South retains very little actual cotton, having parted with it at high prices.

The wheat crop in Manitoba is expected to exceed last year's by 2,500,000 bushels, and the oat crop by 600,000 bushels.

Pork products have sympathized with the downward tendency of values, aided thereby by increased receipts of hogs.

Late advices from California state that from present indications the olive crop of that State will be the largest ever gathered there.

In textiles the situation is rather depressed, although some improvement in reorders for dry goods is noted at leading jobbing centers.

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well to-day you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. Is the only cure that **Really Cures** **BACO-CURO** and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case

BACO-CURO cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, **$1.00** a box; 3 boxes, **$2.50.** Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Trout and Watersnake.

I write for a little information. I claim to be pretty well posted in regard to the waters of this State, but am frank to admit that I draw the line on snakes, and I therefore want the editor of your "snake column" to give me a little information.

I have a large pond on a farm in my charge, in which are a good many large trout and, I am sorry to say, some snakes. A year ago last summer a person in the neighborhood noticed a commotion in the water and stopped to see what caused it. Presently he saw that a large watersnake had captured a large trout, too large to take out of the water on the bank in the ordinary way, head first, and presently the snake backed out on the bank, tail first, dragging the trout after him in his mouth.

This person killed the snake, which was a very large one, took the trout out of its mouth and brought it up to our farmhouse, where it was weighed and found to be 1¼ pounds on weight.

I asked the farmer whether he ate the trout, and he said no; that he did not eat trout when they had been caught by a snake.

I have not seen a statement to the effect that snakes are in the habit of backing out of the water in this way when they have seized a large fish, and if this is something new then I will authenticate this story more fully, as I do not wish to have any doubt raised as to my veracity in case I tell the story, although I know that it is substantially as I have told it.—Letter in Forest and Stream.

A Garden on Shipboard.

When Captain Taylor, of the American ship Kenilworth, arrived in Philadelphia from Leith, Scotland, on a recent trip and opened her hatches he was amazed to see what was apparently a green and growing field of grain, extending the entire length of the vessel. Then he remembered that the Kenilworth had carried from San Francisco to Leith a cargo of California barley. When she left Leith considerable ballast in the shape of loose earth was dumped into her hold to give her the necessary stiffening for her transatlantic run. During the passage, which occupied over a month, the loose grain which clung to the vessel's side dropped down into the earth and sprouted. The barley was several inches high, and the hold inside as green as a park hillside.—Philadelphia Record.

No Rooms to Be Had.

The day Queen Victoria entered Dublin a few weeks ago the number of visitors was so great that it was impossible to get a room. A certain stranger on arriving at the Irish capital entered a cab and said to the driver:

"Take me to a good hotel, jarvey."

"Well, sir, which d'ye want?"

"Any will do so long as I can get a room."

"Then, axin' yer lave, sir, ye'd bether go across an' throw stones at a peeler."

"Why?"

"Yet get locked up thin, sir, an' 'tis the only way to get a room in Dublin this night, sir, heav'n be praised!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Largest Flesh-Eater Alive.

The United States possesses at Kadiak Island, on the southeast coast of Alaska, a few living specimens of the largest carnivorous animal now in the world—a monster bear—which has not at any time been brought into captivity. Professor Langley has been trying for two years to obtain live specimens of this and other great mammals of Alaska, for the National Zoological Park, in the hope of preserving the species.

The Romance Spoiled.

A story has been going the rounds that a secret chamber containing a skull and crumbling bones had been found in the historic old Virginia mansion known as Lower Brandon. The secret chamber was discovered indeed by Miss Gulie Harrison, daughter of the present mistress of Brandon; but, according to the young lady herself, as quoted by a Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gruesome remains of poor humanity alleged to have been found existed only in the vivid imagination of some romancer. The floor of the secret closet was covered with the dust of ages, but was empty of else. As to the use to which this mysterious room was put or its purpose none of those acquainted with its history know. It was possibly constructed for the unromantic but highly practicable purpose of concealing the silverware and other valuables of the early owners of Brandon.

Electric Cooking in the Village.

The model village of Biltmore, N. C., built and managed by Mr. George Vanderbilt, not only boasts of electric lighting for streets, but for houses as well, and, what is more, the residents also have the advantages of electric heating and cooking. Electric cooking is a luxury beyond the reach of the average householder, but Mr. Vanderbilt's villagers enjoy it to the full extent of its present development.

What Shall We Have For Dessert!

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

Atlanta, Ga., now claims an estimated population of 127,000.

To Teachers.

Those attending National Educational Convention, Charleston, S. C., can take a side trip to the mountains of Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky," on their return from the Charleston Convention. The route of the Southern Railway, New York to Charleston, is in close touch with the mountain region of North Carolina. The peak of the "Land of the Sky," Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain of the East, rises 6,711 feet, and is one of forty-three peaks which look down on the highest of New England summits. Those going to Charleston by the Southern Railway pass through the historic battlefield section of Virginia. Interesting literature of the trip will be furnished upon application. New York to Charleston, for the occasion of National Educational Association, one fare for the round trip, plus $2 membership fee. The train for Charleston leaves New York 3.25 P.M. and 12.10 midnight. Full particulars at 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, East. Pass. Agt., 1185 Broadway, New York.

Counterfeiting may be a dangerous game, but forging is all write.

H. M. Norton, St. Paul, Minn., says: Please send me one bottle Frey's Vermifuge for enclosed 25c. I cannot get a bottle in this city.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in fifty-four billion.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a Bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The flower trade of London exceeds in value $10,000,000 per annum.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Perfumes are much in vogue again, after the few years of comparative disuse.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Women are employed in Chile as tram conductors.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The man who builds castles in the air should next invent an air ship.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The population of China is estimated at 303,000,000.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The girl who paints her face sails under false colors.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Even the absent-minded man seldom forgets his troubles.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The iron industry in the Ural district, Siberia, is 200 years old.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

No woman can pin her faith on a husband without pin money.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition.

I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP,

SUPPLEMENT TO

The North Carolinian.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

SPEECH

—OF—

Hon. SPENCER B. ADAMS,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

At the Opening of the Campaign in Winston-Salem, Tuesday, May 15, 1900, in which he Fully Explains the Attitude of the Republican Party on Important Questions Now Before the People.

In obedience to the action of the Republican convention assembled in the city of Raleigh on the second day of May, I am here to-day as the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of North Carolina. I am a Republican and I love the principles of my party, and am glad of its achievements. I am a North Carolinian, and love my State and glory in her institutions, and were I to go around appealing to race or class prejudices I would be unworthy of your suffrages and an enemy to the peace and happiness of the people. My Democratic friends realize their only hope in this campaign is to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, and have adopted this method of warfare. From their speeches, it seems to be their determination to work upon the passions of the people until they get them in such a state of excitement that they will put them in office at any cost. I have implicit confidence in the people of my native state, and am loath to believe they will allow themselves to be duped in this way.

You have seen in the person of Mr. Daniels, who is the editor of the leading Democratic paper in North Carolina, in his last Sunday's issue, a man actually advising the people to assassinate your candidate for Governor. I want to say to Mr. Daniels, and I say it with nothing but the fear of a just God before my eyes, I intend to canvass this State from one end to the other. He may assassinate me, but I pray to the God in heaven that when I fall my face may be turned to the enemy, and that the songs of liberty may be upon my lips. And I want to say to him further, and if he has got a friend in this audience I want you to tell him what I have said, I am going to speak throughout North Carolina. I shall go to the city of Raleigh. I will be there from the 27th to the 31st in attendance upon court and he will know where to find me.

I realize what a great honor it would be to be Governor of the great State of North Carolina, but notwithstanding how much I would appreciate this great honor, still I tell you, my fellow citizens, in all candor and truth, with the fear of nothing but the wrath of a just God before me, I value the life and freedom of a human being and the prosperity of my State higher than being Governor of North Carolina, and if I have to walk over the dead bodies of innocent people and across the barren fields of desolation and ruin brought about by any utterances on my part in order that I may be Governor of North Carolina, God forbid that I should ever be Governor under these circumstances. I have convictions and opinions, and my Democratic friends should have theirs. I accord to them that right and I insist that they treat me likewise.

My friends, we have a serious state of affairs in this State, such as never existed before. Here we have the chairman of the Democratic party in a public speech stating that there "is no use in mincing words; we are going to have it," that is, that they will pass the amendment and elect Mr. Aycock Governor, which clearly implies that he will be elected regardless of how the people may vote. He says in a public interview that there is "no time for discussing" these great questions, questions that affect your liberty, questions for which your forefathers fought at King's Mountain, at Guilford Court House, and finally achieved success at Yorktown, and gave notice to the world that they and their children should not be taxed without representation. They are questions that affect the liberty, prosperity, peace and happiness of the citizens of our great State. * * * Yet when he is attempting to consummate this great crime against the liberties of the poor man regardless of his color, he rises up in his satanic majesty and says we are going to do it and you can't help yourselves I know I told you that we would not, but I deceived the people then and believe I can deceive them again. I see an office in sight.

PROMISES AND PLEDGES.

The history of this country clearly demonstrates that the Republican party is a friend of the laboring man, and at the same time takes care of the proper interests of the country. We told you in 1896 that if you would elect us, and elect that greatest of all American citizens, William McKinley, we would give you a tariff law that would protect our labor and industries. We told you we would give you a dollar that would be worth a dollar in America or elsewhere. We told you, further, that if you would help us elect that noble Christian and liberty loving American we would start the fires under the furnaces and the wheels of progress would again move on and we would dispel the gloom and despair that pervaded every nook and corner and every business of our common country. You did it, and have we not carried out every pledge we made you, and what is the result? Factories all over this beautiful Southland of ours are springing up as if by magic. Those that were idle under Democratic rule, and many of them running on half time, are now running night and day. Why, right here in your beautiful city, I am told, under Democratic rule the patriotic and humane citizens established soup houses to feed the multitudes who were begging for work and could not find it. How is it today? Is anyone looking for work and unable to find it? Has anyone anything to sell and can't find a market. But I will not discuss national politics, but simply remind you that we have carried out our promises in the nation.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

In the campaign of 1898 the Republican and Populist speakers told the people if the Democratic party got control of the Legislature the leaders of that party would pass an election law that would disfranchise thousands of voters of the State. Our Democratic friends said no, we will not do no such thing; said it was only another radical lie. We told the people they would attempt to amend the Constitution so as to restrict the right to vote. One Democratic friend says, "No, that is another radical lie;" that they could not do that if they desired to do so; that they had been in power for twenty odd years and had done no such things and that we were simply playing upon the prejudices of the people.

(Mr. Adams here read the pledges made by the Democratic executive committee, etc., in 1898.)

How does this correspond with what they say now? You trusted them; they got into power, and after the election the Democratic press boasted that the Legislature was the assembled wisdom of the State; that they had their best lawyers as members of that Legislature, and you all know, from a Democratic standpoint, that no one knows any law except a Democrat. What do we find? Nearly every law they passed where the validity has been tested in the courts has been declared void. The facts are, the last Legislature made more mistakes and spent more of the people's money than any Legislature that ever assembled in Raleigh.

With a great flourish all over the State they averred that "pie" was not what they were after, and that no member or any of their families should have any office that was created by that legislature. What do we find? While I have not had the time to inquire how it is all over the State, I can tell you how it is in the county where I reside. Guilford had one Senator and two Representatives. The Legislature of 1899 established a dispensary for the city of Greensboro and one of the members of that same Legislature is the keeper of that dispensary, and, I am told, stands behind the counter and sells the ardent liquors to the thirsty multitudes and receives as a compensation therefor $100 each month, and the Senator from that county is attorney for that dispensary.

I don't know how it is in other counties, but I know how it is in Guilford, my home.

They passed many laws that are obnoxious to the interests of the people, but the crowning act of their ruthless disregard of the rights of the people culminated in the passage of the election law. That is a disgrace to civilization and an assault upon the rights of a free people. Not being satisfied with that they attempted to abridge, destroy and annul the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that is what I want to talk to you about for a short while.

After they had solemnly pledged that they would not interfere with the elective franchise of any one, white or black, they passed an act declaring article 6 of the Constitution of North Carolina abridged. That article provides that every male person born in the United States, and those who have been naturalized, 21 years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, unless such person has been convicted of an infamous crime or confesses to same.

Now, is there anything wrong with that section of our Constitution? If so, I am unable to see it. It breathes the spirit of liberty. The Democratic party says it is wrong, and they say it must be abridged, and in lieu thereof, they propose to insert in the Constitution as part thereof the following:

(Judge Adams here read the proposed amendment.)

Now they know that section 5 is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says: "The rights of a citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Now look at section 4 of the proposed amendment that provides among many other things that is hostile to the liberties of the people: "Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution," and section 5 provides that no male person who was on the first day of January, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to vote by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification described in section 4, provided he has registered prior to 1908. To make it plain according to section 5 a person who could vote or whose ancestors could vote prior to 1867 will not be required to read and write in order to vote.

Now it is a fact that no one will deny that prior to 1867 the colored people were in bondage and hence not entitled to vote, hence section 5 would not apply to them. Then we have it that no slave could vote prior to 1867 in North Carolina. The Constitution of 1868 conferred the right of suffrage on those who had been in bondage prior to that time and the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution provided that no State should pass a law depriving them of that right on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude

You will observe that the fifteenth amendment does not confer the right to vote upon any person but simply says to every State in this union, you shall not enact a law restricting the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. You are bound to admit as every honest man is that section 5 of the proposed amendment does discriminate against the colored man, and is thus in violation of the fifteenth amendment.

I can cite you abundant authority to sustain my position upon this point, but it is too plain to admit of argument. Nearly all the great lawyers who have expressed an opinion on this point have said it was unconstitutional. Senator Edmunds, who is regarded as the greatest constitutional lawyer of this day, says it is unconstitutional. Senator Allen, Senator Teller, both say that it is unconstitutional, and when the Louisiana legislature was about to submit a proposition of like nature to the people of that State Senators Caffery and McEnery, Turpie, of Indiana; Lindsay, of Kentucky; Vest of Missouri; Walthall, Mississippi; Turley, of Tennessee; Pettus, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina, all Democrats, and recognized as good lawyers, said it was unconstitutional. These constitution makers might just as well have said that no one except a white person should vote, or they had as well have said that no negro should vote.

Then if section 5 is declared unconstitutional (and no one knows this better than Mr. Aycock) what will be the status of the voter? When section 5 is knocked out that leaves section 4. This section is constitutional because the people have a right to prescribe any restriction or right of suffrage or even to deny, provided there is no discrimination as laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the United States. So the result will be section 5 would be declared unconstitutional and section 4 would be allowed to stand and would be a part of the organic law of this State. They are separate and independent propositions.

Let us inquire what the voter would have to do in order to exercise the right to vote. Let us see what the qualifications of an elector will be. He must have resided in the State two years, in the county six months and in the precinct four months preceding the election and must be free from conviction or confession of an infamous crime. Now he presents himself and is 21 years old. He is clear from the taint of conviction or confession of an infamous crime. Then what is his next step? Section 4 prescribes the prerequisites: First, he must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution; second, he must have paid his poll tax on or before the first day of March of the year he proposes to vote. Now as to the first proposition, he must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution. I ask you how many of you can do this now? Never before in the history of this great State has such a proposition been made to the people. We have had many restrictions placed around the voters in former constitutions.

We have had a property qualification and have had a poll tax feature, but it has been left for Mr. Simmons and the present leaders of the Democratic party to say you shall not vote unless you can read and write any section of the Constitution, and thereby prescribing an educational qualification, for the voter I care not how much property you own. It makes no difference how aged and decrepid you are, God in His infinite wisdom may have seen fit to place the hand of affliction upon you. You may be palsied or you may be blind. You may have been born in poverty, and it is no disgrace if you were, except in the eyes of the leaders of the Democratic party. You may have been left with a widowed mother or an orphan sister to take care of. If you were I know your hardships, for I have traveled the same road. You may have had to battle for bread to keep the wolf of hunger from your door and was thereby deprived of the advantages you most desired or you may have gone to fight for your homes and your firesides. Yes, you may have had all those obstacles, still the Democratic party says you cannot vote unless you can read and write any section of the constitution.

Some of the most prosperous and patriotic citizens I ever knew could not write their own names. Go through the country today and see the magnificent homes owned before the war by the rich, who owned their slaves by the dozens. Many of those homes today are owned by those men or their descendants who were overseers on those farms before the war. Go to the mountain sides and peaks if you will, and there you will find the most magnificent specimens of manhood and fidelity, many of them deprived of the educational advantages, and yet the fire of patriotism burns as bright around their human hearts as it does about the hearts of those gentlemen who were raised in luxury and indolence. Go to the seashore and you will find the same, or in any portion of this State of ours. They are lawabiding citizens and should not be deprived of their votes.

No man believes in education more than I do. I say that I believe it to be the duty of every man to educate his children; but if misfortune overtakes me—if God in His wisdom sees fit to cut me down or place the hand of affliction upon me, I want the laws of my country to be such that my boy can take the ballot in his hand and march to the polls and vote side by side with the rich man's son and the college graduate. This is manhood suffrage, the kind the Republican party has always contended for, while on the other hand the Democratic party in North Carolina is in favor of restricted suffrage.

Do you remember how it was under the constitution of 1835? A State Senator had to own three hundred acres of land and the voter had to own fifty acres of land before he could vote for a Senator. The Democratic party puts you and your children who are unable to read and write in the same boat with the convicted felon. If you adopt this amendment the criminal will be made to stand aside because he has committed an offense against the laws of God and his country. You will be forced to stand aside with that criminal because you cannot read and write "any section of the constitution." I have shown you, and I am satisfied that you know that section 5 will be declared void; but whether it is or not, even then all those who become of age after 1908, whether white or black, must be able to read and write any section of the constitution, for not one is protected under section 5 unless they are registered prior to 1908.

Mr. Aycock admits in his speech accepting the nomination that the white boy who becomes of age after 1908 will be unable to vote unless he can read and write any section of the constitution, and he says further that the boy who fails to learn in that time is without excuse. I want to tell him that possibly the boy who lives in the township where he resides and where the graded schools which he describes are located may be without excuse.

I want him to tell, further, that all of the children are not allowed that special privilege; that possibly this graded school was arranged for the select few, and there are thousands and thousands of poor children fn North Carolina who are denied the special privileges that his children and his neighbor's children enjoy that he describes in his speech accepting the nomination. He forgets the many poor boys who are struggling on the farms to help their parents to work out an honest living. Everybody cannot reside in that township. Besides, history does not bear him out in the assertion that the people will learn to read and write in eight years. If they haven't learned in sixty, seventy and eighty years, is it reasonable to suppose they will learn in eight?

The census of 1890 shows that there were 49,570 white illiterate voters in North Carolina, and there were 13,000 who could not read and could not write, making a total of 62,570 white voters in North Carolina in 1890 who would have been disfranchised under this proposed amendment.

Just think of it a moment! 62,570 white men in North Carolina, many of them as patriotic and as true to their country as Mr. Simmons or Mr. Aycock or Mr. Anybody Else, and yet they are stood aside with the criminal; but Mr. Aycock says they will all be educated.

Mr. Aycock says that when this amendment is passed, and he is securely intrenched in the office of Governor of North Carolina, they will all be educated.

But the Democratic party had the State for twenty odd years, and let us see how fast the people were educated during that period. They had undisputed sway from 1870 to 1895, a period of twenty-five years, and let's see what the records show during that period.

In 1870 there were 33,111 illiterate white voters in North Carolina, and in 1880 there were 44,420, and in 1890 62,570. This is shown by the census taken in conformity to the law and shows an increase in illiteracy of over 20,000 voters in this State, or upon an average of about 1,000 for each year while the Democratic party had charge of all branches of the State government.

Mr. Aycock, please tell us how you reconcile your statement with the records that speak the truth.

THE POLL TAX TRICK.

But, my fellow citizens, this is not all. They were not satisfied with striking the ballot from the hands of the illiterate man, casting their slurs by placing him with the criminal, but they go further and place the ban upon the poor and the unfortunate by engrafting in this amendment, and asking you to ratify by your votes in August next, a provision that you shall pay your poll tax on or before the first day of March in the year you propose to vote, and you can't vote unless you have paid it by that time. I believe that every one should bear his portion of the burdens of the government and therefore pay his taxes if he can. But suppose he is unable to do so—suppose he is afflicted—should he be deprived of his vote because he has failed to pay his poll tax four months before the election? And mrak you, this poll tax feature applies alike to both white and black, and there is no question about its validity.

If the Amendment is ratified that will be the law.

If you fail to pay your tax by the first of March you cannot vote.

Why was this put on the first of March? To deceive the voter and fasten the chains of slavery about him.

I see in the papers Mr. Aycock says no white man will be disfranchised if he is too poor to pay his taxes, as the county commissioners will pay his taxes for him.

Well, this is in keeping with the declarations as to the constitutionality of section 5.

Mr. Aycock is heralded all over the State as a great lawyer, and I am surprised that he should have made such a statement. The constitution provided that the commissioners may except from payment of poll tax on account of poverty and infirmity; but, mark you, the act does not provide that the voter may be relieved of his taxes, but the language is that the taxes shall have been paid.

Now, there are one or two things that are true. Mr. Aycock, infallible as he is, has slipped up on his law on a plain provision of the constitution, that even a "fusion magistrate" might be acquainted with, or else they have made up their minds to restore the old system of county government that became so corrupt in some counties in North Carolina, and make these commissioners, creatures of their own creation, and who, judging the future by the past, would be pliant tools in their hands, take the people's money and pay the taxes of those who will vote the Democratic ticket, and thereby perpetuate themselves in power without law and without authority.

Is it possible they have entered into a scheme not only to rob the people of their rights to vote, but to rob the honest tax payer of his money?

Men of all parties, men of all creeds and all nationalities, of all races and of all colors, I call upon you in the name of honesty, in the name of humanity, and in the name of good government, to rise up in your might and in August strike out of existence with your ballots the party whose leaders would make such a proposition, and may they call upon the mountains to fall upon them to hide them from the wrath of an outraged people! When your homes were abont to be invaded by a hostile army and you were called upon to face shot and shell, were you asked if you had paid your taxes four months before enlistment? Were you asked to read and write "any section of the Constitution?" When you are called upon to work the public roads, or to perform any public duty, are you asked if you have paid your taxes or if you can read and write?

No, my fellow citizens, this is the greatest assault that has ever been made upon your liberties, and I am glad I am able to take part on the side of liberty and humanity. Will you be free or will you be slaves? How will you answer this question in August? If you desire to be the former, vote against the Amendment and the Democratic party. If you are willling to be the latter vote for the Amendment and the Democratic party.

The Democratic party in North Carolina bas always been against the man who toils for his bread, aud the Republican party has forever been on the side of liberty and merit. It is no disgrace for any man to be poor except in the mind of the leaders of the Democratic party. History demonstrates the fact that among the greatest men this country produced were many born in poverty. Of the inhabitants of the city of St. Louis many doubtless remember the rough backwoodsman who sold wood from door to door to make an honest living, and who afterwards settled in the little town of Galena as a leather seller, and later on we find him at the head of a great army, and then we find him elected twice President of the United States, and the name of the immortal Grant will live as long as life shall last. The great Lincoln was born in poverty and obscurity and we are told that he was actually entering his twentieth year before he could write his name. When God desired a ruler for his people, did he go to the temple to find him? No, he went to the sheep fold and chose David the shepherd, and the Lord of life and all the world was for thirty years a carpenter in Nazareth. I might mention name after name of the great men of this country who were born in obscurity and have battled their way to the front, and who had nothing but an honest heart and a willing hand. Nor will you be a party to strike the blow that cuts off the avenues to these poor boys and, instead of helping them on their journey to fame and usefulness, start them the other way, for it is a matter of history and common observation that if you rob a citizen of his right to vote destroy his ambition and his aspirations he does not have that same interest in the upbuilding of his State, his home and his country as the man who enjoys the precious privilege of the right to vote. It is the greatest cardinal principle of this government that the governed shall have a voice in the government that governs them. Will you be a party to the violation of this great principle? Take away the doctrine, the governed shall have a voice in the government that governs them, and you destroy the chief characteristic of our government. I believe the possession of political privileges benefits the citizen, and I believe to deprive a person of those rights tends to vice and ruin.

They take a step further and provide that poll tax shall only be a lien on assessed property; that is, to bribe the voter by offering him an inducemeni not to pay his taxes and thereby deprive him of his vote. There is no way provided in the statute to collect this tax except upon assessed property.

Mr. Aycock says the schools are open and will be for four months or more until 1908 and the white boy who will not learn to read and write within the next eight years will be without excuse. I would like to know by what mathematical calculation he arrives at the conclusion that we are to have a four months' school, and he says even more, but heretofore we had a provision to collect the poll taxes, nearly all of which go for school purposes, and our people are now taxed to their utmost, still the average school term with all this to draw on throughout the State is a little over three months in the year, and he proposes to cut off 70,000 colored voters, 50,000 at least of whom are now paying poll taxes, most of which goes to the schools, and 62,570 white men, 40,000 of whom are now paying their poll taxes,, and yet have more schools and longer terms than we are now having. Does he mean that they will increase the taxes of the people? Does he mean that they will increase the tax on your farms, your homes, on your mules and your cattle? Does he mean that they will increase the taxes on your solvent credits, your bank stock, your cash, your railroads and your mills, in fact, all of your property, or what does he mean? His statement and the facts do not tally.

Mr. Aycock says again, nearly all white men liable to pay their poll tax pay it now. This is another one of his reckless statements, and one the facts contradict. The statistics show for the year 1899 there were 20,076 white polls returned in North Carolina insolvent and 18,233 colored, making a difference of 1,843 in favor of the colored. In other words, there were 1,843 more white voters returned insolvent in that year than colored. I would like for Mr. Aycock to show us by what rule of arithmetic or at what seat of learning he discovered this startling declaration that he has made. This is another statement that he made that the facts contradict. I am surprised at this, because we have been taught that the leaders of the Democratic party know all things and will not pervert facts.

THE ELECTION LAW.

But, my fellow citizens, the crowning act of their infamy is in the election law that they passed to aid them in consummating the great crime against your liberty. Not being satisfied with the attempt to deprive you of your vote because you are poor and because fortune has not smiled upon you and it has upon them, they go a step further and pass the most obnoxious, outrageous and dishonest election law that was ever placed upon the statute books of this or any other civilized State or country to aid them in their ruthless attempt to deprive you of your vote—a law that is reeking with fraud, a law that is a disgrace to our State and an insult to humanity, civilization and Christianity. They do this in order to aid them in consummating the great crime they are trying to perpetuate.

Listen for a moment to some of the provisions of this unrighteous act that they have put upon the statute books and the same will be handed down to future generations as a monument of the utter recklessness and, I may say, tyranny, of the Legislature of 1899. It is an assault upon the constitutional rights of the people whose constitution they had sworn to support and whose constitution they are now attempting to tear asunder. The first provision they make in this remarkable document provides that the Legislature shall elect seven discreet electors who shall be known as an election board. These seven gentlemen appoint a county board, and that county board in turn appoints each registrar and judge in every precinct in North Carolina to conduct your election. And, mark you, the only qualification prescribed for this State election board is they shall be electors and shall be discreet. They do not provide that they shall be honest. That is not the end desired in their election, but they shall be discreet. That is a great qualification for these gentlemen to possess.

I see in the Democratic papers the chairman of that board, a man by the name of Neal, who hails from the county of Scotland, stated in a public speech in the recent Democratic State convention, with a grand flourish that the nominee of that convention would get a solid vote in his district because they were not going to let the negro vote. Now, it requires no argument at my hands to show that he is "discreet" and that they carried out the spirit and letter of the law when they selected him. I shall not discuss his other qualifications. His utterances are proofs of his qualifications. Here is a man who is selected as the chairman of an election board who conducts and put in operation the machinery of the elections throughout this State,

This Appears on Page 18 of the Supplement to the Democratic Handbook, 1899.

"The Democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. No Democrat has ever proposed such a thing. The charge is only intended to mislead, to deceive and to make political capital. It is entirely false. There is not a Democratic Convention that would not spit upon the man who might make such a proposition."

If you have any doubt about the correctness of our quotation we trust you will ask F. M. Simmons, or consult the campaign volume in which it appears.

making such a declaration! It needs no comment at my hands. Why did they not allow some officer that the people had elected to select these officers? or why did they not allow the chairman of the different parties to select them, so that each party may have a representation upon this board? Are they afraid to trust the man who is close to the people? And they only provide for one registrar in each precinct, and of course he will be a Democrat.

Mark the contrast of this and the election law we gave the people in 1895. We provided that each party should have a representative upon this board. They clothe this registrar with absolute power to pass upon your right to vote. They say, among other things, that he may require you to prove your identity or age by the testimony of at least two electors, under oath. I will assert that there are not ten men within the sound of my voice who could prove their age by two electors. They exclude even the testimony of your mother upon this point, who has a better right to know your age than any one else; and, mark you, this registrar, who is clothed with such absolute power, they do not even require that he shall be sworn or that he be a man of good character.

I ask you, my fellow citizens, is it honest? Apply the inflexible rules of eternal justice and you will find they are wanting here.

They go a step further in their mad desire to humiliate, terrorize and debauch the voter and provide for the appointment of three constables to supervise the voting, giving these constables the right to arrest voters and hold them for twenty-four hours, and in fact give them unlimited authority and power around the polls. Just think of it! Here in good old North Carolina, where her people live and cherish liberty and freedom, the Democrats propose to have armed officers at the polls to coerce and intimidate her citizens!

Talk about Federal troops; talk about Federal bayonets; talk about Force bills! Here we have it pure and simple. Will you stand this? Will you submit to this high-handed invasion of your rights? Will you have armed officers to follow you to the polls and arrest you if they like?

I cannot believe you will thus allow yourselves to be trampled upon by a set of men whose only ambition is to get office.

This law provides further that these constables shall be at the voting places and take such steps as will accomplish the object of their appointment, and they shall have full power to do so. Do what? I ask you this question; I will tell you. Bulldoze and intimidate you with their pistols and keep you from voting your honest sentiments. Will you endorse this? Do you desire to be free, or do you want to be slaves? I appeal to you to obliterate the party which would countenance such a scheme.

They further provide that all of the ballots shall be of the same size and color, and if a ticket is found in the box of a different size of the ticket prescribed by this select board, or if a ticket is found in the wrong box, it is not to be counted.

Mark the contrast of this law and the one we gave the people in 1895. That provided that if a ticket was found in the wrong box the presumption was that it was a mistake, and it was to be counted unless something to the contrary appeared.

They also provide for the railing off of a space for the election to be held and make it a misdemeanor for any one outside to speak or make a sign to the voter while he is in that space.

Here a voter goes in who can neither read nor write and his friend is not allowed to show him which box to put his ticket in. And right here I desire to say they virtually prescribe an educational qualification that they had no right to without a vote of the people.

In my opinion that part of the act is void, and the courts will so declare.

Now these are some of the assaults they have made upon you in this law, and if I had the time I could point out many more.

I have shown you that they have tried in every conceivable way to rivet the chains of slavery upon you, and it is for you to say by your votes in August if you will allow it to be done. There is no retreat. The fight is on and you must face it as a man if you desire to be free. They are now forging the chains. We hear the sound of the hammer and the clanking of the chains of slavery.

My friends, the men who are inviting you to surrender your rights into their hands have violated every pledge they have made to the people. Will you permit our posterity to groan under the clanking chains of slavery or will you say by your ballot in August next that you are free and intend to remain so?

Now I have told you a few things they did and what they are now attempting to do. Will you allow them to consummate the crime and thereby destroy the last vestige of your political rights, or will you destroy them forever by your ballot?

When you tell them of these things, their only reply is, "Negro." That is their only stock in trade, and a Democrat is never so happy as when he is abusing the poor old colored man. They do this in order to avert the attention of the people until they accomplish their purpose of destroying your rights. Your only hope to escape these great wrongs is to defeat the proposed amendment to our constitution and to defeat the Democratic party.

I know you have the courage to do it, and I pray to the God of hosts to give you the power to accomplish it. If you elect me your Governor and give us a Legislature, we will wipe out the last vestige of this disgraceful legislation. We will see that a law is passed that guarantees to every honest citizen the right to vote and to have that vote counted as cast without money and without price. We will take care of the schools and foster education and at the same time see that the liberty of the unfortunate uneducated and poor is not molested.

If you elect us, we will see that none of our State institutions suffer. We will respect the rights of the citizen, as we have always done, and the legitimate acquiring and holding of property, and at the same time we will have due regard for the man who toils for his bread.

Now I appeal to you in the name of humanity; I appeal to you in the name of common honesty; I appeal to you in the name of the present generation and in the name of generations yet unborn; I appeal to a just God who rules and governs our destinies, to help us in this our fight for liberty.

I notice in the Democratic press that one of my opponents, Mr. Aycock, said in a public speech at Snow Hill, in Greene county, that there were three ways in which the Democratic party could carry this election—by fraud, by force, or by law—and, further, that they had ruled by force and could rule by fraud; which clearly intimates that if it were necessary in order that he might be elected Governor of North Carolina that he and his party would resort to force and violence. It makes me shudder to know that a man whom the party would nominate for this great office would entertain such an idea. It simply shows the desperation he has reached, and I want to say to you, in all candor and in all sincerity, I know of no higher honor than to be Governor of this great State, still I had rather go down to the silent dust and be forgotten than to be Governor of North Carolina and at the same time be the impersonation of fraud, force or violence.

The Simmons Election Law.

How It Will Affect the Voters of North Carolina.

"Sec. 4. That there shall be a State board of elections * * * elected by the General Assembly at its present session.

"Sec. 5. That there shall be in every county in the State a county board of elections * * * who shall be appointed * * * by the State board of elections.

"Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the county board of elections in each county to appoint one registrar and judges of election in their respective counties."

The extreme partisanship and unfairness is clearly seen in these sections. Why not allow each party to have a voice in the selection of a registrar and judges? This would be fair to all. But it is intended to perpetuate ring rule and bossism. If you will not obey the dictates of this "ring," be you Democrat or Republican, your vote is in jeopardy.

"Sec. 8. That the State board of elections shall have power to remove from office any member of the county board of elections for incompetency, failure of duty, or for any other satisfactory cause.

"Sec. 9. That the county board of elections shall have power to remove any registrar or judge of election appointed by them, for incompetency, etc., or for any other satisfactory cause."

These sections make it certain that the plans and the designs of the bosses cannot be defeated by any election official who might not see proper to carry out such plans and designs.

"Sec. 11. That before the next general election, on the first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, provided for in this act, there shall be an entirely new registration of all persons who shall be entitled to register, in every voting precinct in the State, and only such persons as are registered shall be entitled to vote in any election held under this act."

This clause puts every voter in the State, whether his name is already on the registration books or not, under the direct supervision of the partisan election officials.

Sec. 11.—Continued. "That in all cases the applicant for registration shall be sworn by the registrar before being registered and shall state and answer his residence, and if he is not the owner of the house in which he lives, then he shall state who does own the house, or upon whose land he lives, time of residence in the county, his avocation, place of business, where and by whom employed, if a new-comer, from whence he comes, and his postoffice address before removal; * * whether he has listed his poll tax for the current year in which he proposes to register, and any other questions which may be regarded as material to the registrar. The registrar may require the applicant to prove his identity, age and residence by at least two electors under oath. . . . And thereupon if the registrar shall adjudge the applicant to be duly qualified and entitled to register, he shall record the name of the applicant: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any elector or judge of election from challenging the right of the elector to vote. The identity of any person claiming the right to be registered in any precinct of the same county by virtue of a certificate, with the person named therein, shall be proven by the oath of the claimant and when required by the registrar by at least one other elector."

Now how does it effect the qualifications of an elector to know whose land he lives on? Why this host of questions? The reason is plain. It is to intimidate the unsuspecting voter. The "ring" is afraid of his honesty. Then notice that poll tax clause! We list our taxes about the first of June. This election comes off about the first of August. How many good citizens fail to list their poll tax before the time prescribed? They believe by this law they can scare many voters from the polls. It is the white man's vote they are preparing to throw out now. But this partisan registrar is not through with you yet, for the law gives him power to ask any other question he may desire. And after he has cross-examined you about everything he can think of, he can then compel you to prove your identity or age by two electors under oath. Voter, if you were at the ballot box, could you call up on a moment's notice two electors to prove your identity or age? And even though you answer these questions, the law gives this registrar the power to refuse you to register. This law undermines every principal of political freedom sacred to an American citizen.

"Sec. 14. The county board of elections of the several counties shall select on or before the first Monday in June, one person for each election precinct who shall act as registrar of votes of such township, ward or precinct."

Here is one man elected by a partisan board of elections, who is not even sworn to do duty, who has unlimited power over the voter. And this is what the "ring" calls good government. Senator Franks introduced a resolution in the House to have this registrar sworn, but it was voted down. So you see they didn't want him sworn. They wanted the way open for corruption. Do the honest white men of our country want an unsworn registrar to trifle and play with their liberties? If not, bury this infamous law with your sacred ballot, by supporting those who oppose it.

"Sec. 21. On the day of election any elector may, and the judges of election shall, challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter."

The voters only have about ten hours in which to vote. In a precinct of 300 voters there would have to be about 30 votes cast per hour for all to vote. But laboring men do not and cannot distribute their ballots equally throughout the day, and many hours in the day, usually the later hours when work is over, scores of men are found at the polls ready for voting. So the object of the section is clearly to consume the time of the voters by trying frivolous challenges. Because if the voter is even suspected the judges shall challenge him, and there is no limit to the time he may consume. Suppose about 4 o'clock of election day a score of white men returning from their day's labor approach this roped voting place for the purpose of voting. The registrar and judge (of one party) know, or have reason to believe, these men will vote contrary to their (the registrar and judge's) opinion; then how easy for this registrar and judge, assisted by corrupt partisans on the outside, to open their august tribunal for the hearing of suspected challenges, and deliberate upon these challenges until time to close the polls. Then this scheme of good government has disfranchised a score of white men at the first crack. The results of such a law as this are dangerous and far-reaching. It is tyranny suppressing freedom.

"Sec. 22. After offering the voter the oath as to his qualifications as an elector, the law goes on to say: And if he refuses to take such oath his vote shall be rejected; if, however, he does take the oath when tendered, his vote shall be received, provided that after such oath shall have been taken, the registrar and judges may nevertheless refuse to permit such person to vote unless they be satisfied that he is a legal voter."

Behold a registrar and judge of election clothed in such judicial authority! It is not only the negro who will now be disfranchised, but many white men who will not bow to the dictates of the "machine" in control. Your oath is regarded as nothing by them, when you will not vote with them. This section absolutely gives the registrar and judge the right to destroy every political right of a voter, be he Democrat or Republican. It does not matter what great interest you may have in the outcome of any issue submitted to the people under this law, the registrar and judges of election have absolute power to disfranchise you in the twinkling of an eye. This is a serious question and should be deeply thought on.

"Sec. 25. The registrar or judge of election may appoint as many election constables or bailiffs, not to exceed three, to be present as they may deem necessary, for each precinct, during election to keep the peace and protect the voting place, etc. And they may summon to their aid all persons present at the voting place, and may arrest offenders against this section, and hold them in custody as long as necessary, not to exceed twenty-four hours."

When the force bill was introduced in Congress some years ago, the Democrats in North Carolina raised a cry of awful indignation. They said: "We want no officers about our booths; we are a quiet people." But now see the change! Here we have a force bill, partisan in its execution and terrible in its consequences. The sole object for having these constables is to use them, as far as possible, for intimidation. If you talk a little boisterous; if your laughter grows a little merry; if you get too close to the "Bull Pen," or wink at the voter, this constable may arrest and keep you in custody for 24 hours, and may by the provisions of section 74 hustle you off to jail, there to be incarcerated for 30 days. This done without any trial or hearing, simply on the "say" of the election officers. Suppose you have not voted before your arrest, then by this law of good government you are disfranchised though you be as white as snow.

"Sec. 29. That when the election shall be finished, the registrar and judges of election * * * shall open the boxes and count the ballots, * * * and if any ticket shall be manifestly of different size and color than the size and color prescribed by the State board of elections and county board of elections, or shall be found in the wrong box, in either of those cases the ticket shall not be counted, but shall be void."

Here we have an opening for ballot box stuffing and fraud in wholesale numbers. Why make the ballot of an exact size and definite color if not to issue bogus tickets to fool the unwary? And yet the Democratic leaders say they are the friends to the uneducated white man, when in this very clause they have made a law to disfranchise you of your vote. When you go to vote there are five boxes before you and if by mistake you get the wrong ballot in the wrong box your vote is thrown out. No one is allowed to tell you the right box. Now, uneducated white man, has not Democracy robbed you of your ballot? These are plain facts. Sit down, reader, and count the good white men in your neighborhood who are good citizens and pay their taxes, who would lose their vote by this section because, unfortunately, they cannot read, or by some mistake. How many old soldiers, whose eyesight has become dim and uncertain, would lose their vote? Let us think upon these things.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 18, 1900.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Ch'm'n. Democratic State Com., Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 7th instant, in which you express a desire for a joint discussion between the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, you will pardon me for manifesting some surprise at this request, coming as it does after your candidates have canvassed the State from the mountains to the seashore.

I agree with you that the Republican party has taken strong ground in opposition to the proposed suffrage amendment and also against the partisan election law adopted by the last legislature and endorsed by your recent State Convention.

These measures were by your convention made the leading State issues, both of which were in total violation of the pledges of your party in the campaign of 1898.

Your utterances have indicated that you did not desire a discussion of these questions, so vital to our republican form of government. When Mr. H. W. Ayer, State Auditor, referring to these issues last January, stated that they would be fully discussed before the people, your interview published in the Charlotte Observer on January 26th, indicated that you would not tolerate a discussion when you said:

"If Mr. Ayer expects white men to discuss with him and his associates these cardinal Republican and Fusion propositions, I tell him and them plainly they will not do it."

You further said:

"If vehement and robust denunciations of these Fusion propositions and their proposers and vigorous action to defeat them grates on the tender sensibilities of Mr. Ayer and his associates, they will have to grin and bear it the best they can."

Your speech, reported in the News and Observer, made in the Wake county Democratic Convention on April 7th, was of the same tenor, which clearly indicated that it was the purpose of your Committee not to reason with the people, but to awe, intimidate and inflame the public mind to such a condition that the people would cast their ballots without reflection. No doubt your extended itinerary demonstrates that the conservative and law-abiding citizens are not ready to surrender their liberties by supporting a proposition based at best upon a doubtful construction of our National Constitution, and proposed by those who in the campaign of 1898 placed an entirely different construction upon the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments thereof, with positive pledges given by yourself and every Democratic speaker that no effort would be made to curtail the suffrage of either white or black.

I call your attention to your interview, of a column and a half published in every Democratic daily in the State on September 25, 1898, in which you stated:

"For the past twenty years or more just before every election, the Republican speakers at their midnight meetings have been in the habit of telling the negro if the Democrats came into power their right to vote would be taken from them. After the Democrats came into power in this State they always had some reason to give these credulous beings why the Democrats had not disfranchised them as they had before predicted. First, they told them that if the Democrats got the State government they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got the State government and did not disfranchise them. They then told them if the Democrats elected a President they would disfranchise them. The Democrats elected a President and did not disfranchise them. Then they told them if the Democrats got Congress they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got control of Congress and did not disfranchise them. All along the honest white men laughed at these lies and marveled that the negro did not have sense enough to see that he was being duped. Finally the negro himself began to see through the trick. He had seen the Democrats in full power in this State for twenty-odd years and had learned through experience that that party did not propose to disfranchise him, and he, too, laughed at these lies and finally refused to be frightened at their rot any longer; so the old Republican scarecrow had to be pulled down and put away."

This, of course, was conclusive that no interference would be made with his right of suffrage.

Further on in the same interview you said:

"They know the Democratic party was the party that removed the property and educational disqualifications to suffrage in North Carolina. They know that the Democratic party has always stood for manhood suffrage, and they know the Democratic party will never, under any circumstances under the sun, consent to the passage of any law which will take from them, however poor and ignorant they may be, the right to vote, or which will in any way diminish that great privilege."

Again we read in the supplement to your hand-book, on page 18, published about that time, the following:

"The Democratic party will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. No Democrat has ever proposed such a thing. The charge is only intended to mislead, to deceive and make political capital. It is entirely false. There is not a Democratic convention that would not spit upon such a proposition. There is not a Democratic candidate for office who would not pledge himself most solemnly against it."

Confronted with these solemn pledges so recklessly broken in the submission of these suffrage amendments, together with the violation of the pledges of your platform of that year wherein your State Convention declared, "**We favor fair and just election laws.**" but instead thereof enacted the most partisan election laws that ever disgraced the statute books of a civilized nation, by means of which your followers openly declare they intend to secure the adoption of your suffrage amendment regardless of the will of the people or how they cast their votes. In my opinion you do not desire a free and fair discussion, but seek to assemble the people for an opportunity to inflame and excite your followers by vehement denunciations and false alarms which, when resented, may result in riot and bloodshed, such as we witnessed in the campaign of 1898; and further in view of the statement of your candidate for governor in a public speech at Snow Hill, referring to the determination of the Democratic machine to rule, said, "That there are three ways in which they may rule—by force, by fraud, or by law. We have ruled by force, we can rule by fraud."*

With such dethroned reason and lawless threats, I deem it best for the peace and good order of the State to decline your proposition.

Now withdraw your threats, pull off your red shirts, lay aside your shotguns, recant and atone as far as possible for the violation of your solemn pledges by repealing your disfranchising scheme when your legislature meets in June, and save the good name of your State by enacting "fair and just election laws" which will insure to every qualified elector the right to cast one ballot and have that ballot counted as cast. Do this and we will meet you on every stump in the State and discuss dispassionately the vital issues pertaining to the welfare of this great commonwealth. Then whatever the result, the will of the people shall be supreme, law and order will prevail, and our State saved from disgrace which has always followed a debauched ballot.

Let it be understood that the people of this State will never consent for any man to occupy the high office of governor, placed there by force or fraud.

Respectfully,

A. E. HOLTON,
Ch'm'n. Rep. State Ex. Com.

*Aycock's Snow Hill speech was made on February 28th, and published in the Raleigh Morning Post March 1, 1900, from which his language above quoted is taken.

Telegrams from Democratic Senators McEnery and Caffery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1898.

To the Times-Democrat:

In answer, I say that section 5 is grossly unconstitutional. I have submitted the same to some of the ablest Democrats of the Senate, who are able constitutional lawyers. They all concur in my opinion, that if adopted, the effect will be to lose our representation in Congress and in the electoral vote of the State.

S. D. MCENERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1898.

To the Times-Democrat:

Section 5 of amended suffrage amendment is unconstitutional, in my opinion, because it establishes a privileged class of voters for three generations without qualifications, while it imposes qualifications on all other citizens; and because, in fact, it discriminates against the colored people of Louisiana.

Signed D. CAFFERY.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER SERVES NOTICE.

[From the News and Observer, October 25, 1898.]

"THE DISFRANCHISEMENT LIE IS AT AN END."

"Every honest man in the State, white or black, has quit going about repeating the lie that if the Democrats carry this election they will disfranchise all illiterate voters.

"The record of the Democratic party, which was in undisputed power in North Carolina for twenty years, was full answer to the charge that it intended to disfranchise any voter, and was accepted by all reasonable men. The constitutional inhibition ought to have shut the mouths of the educated liars. When neither of these things satisfied the fusion howlers, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, in order to leave no loophole for fusion politicians to deceive the most ignorant, made a statement committing the Democratic party not to disfranchise any voter. Following this guarantee is like utterance of the leaders of the party on the stump and the statements in the Democratic papers.

"We will not longer hear this lie that the Democrats propose to disfranchise voters from any man who values his reputation for truth. The assurances from the State chairman and the leaders of the party settle the matter fully and completely. If any radical demagogue repeats the lie in the face of these assurances nobody will pay any attention to such a maligner."

Don't waste time with the contemptable being who has nothing but a bloated red-white skin to point to. Talk to men of brains, men with a sense of honesty and justice.

Can a party that promised most sacredly that it would not submit a disfranchising scheme be trusted when it now declares it will not disfranchise voters?

The Promise.

The democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. There is not a democratic convention that would not SPIT UPON A MAN WHO MIGHT MAKE SUCH A PROPOSITION. There is not a democratic candidate for office WHO WOULD NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF MOST SOLEMNLY AGAINST IT.—*Supplement to Democratic Handbook, Published by the North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee, October 1, 1898.*

How it Was Kept.

Having been a member of the House Committee I am familiar with the opinions of the members on the subject, and am conversant with the history of the work resulting in the submission to the people of the proposed amendment which will be voted on in August, 1900. * * It affects all alike, and there are negroes who can vote under section 5, and there are those who are not negroes who cannot vote under it. It is the incapacity to vote wisely which is legislated against.—*E. J. Justice, Democratic Representative from McDowell County, in a circular issued by Chairman Simmons, in October, 1899.*

"It is established that if Section 5 be declared unconstitutional, Section 4 being constitutional, would be left in force. In which case the uneducated voters of North Carolina, white and black, would find themselves disfranchised immediately upon the adoption and certification of the amendment."

"The greatest protection and the most sacred boon of the freeman to-day is his ballot; with it he is all powerful and can shape proper legislation; but let him be once deprived of this sacred right and I think I can safely prophesy the downfall of our American Institutions and the decline of our nation."

When a party makes an unfair election law to perpetuate itself, in the very act it confesses its unworthiness. When a political leader undertakes to override the popular will, in that moment he becomes the worst of traitors to free government.—*Biblical Recorder.*

[From the Raleigh Morning Post of May 25th, with Headlines.]

"PANIC IN KENTUCKY."

"Senator Joe Blackburn Startles His Constituents."

"GOEBEL LAW A FAILURE."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—Senator-elect Blackburn to day caused a panic in the ranks of the Goebelites by sending from Washington a signed statement to Kentucky demanding an extra session of the Legislature, the repeal of the Goebel election law and a complete change in the party rule. In part he said:

"The convention should therefore declare for an amendment to the present election law so as to give to each of the two leading political parties majority and minority representation upon both the State and county boards of election commissioners and an equal division of election officers at each voting precinct, such precinct officers to be chosen and appointed by the county boards of election commissioners from a list to be furnished by each respective party, and the law should be safeguarded with fines, penalties and otherwise, as to protect both the election officers and the voter from force, fraud, corruption and intimidation by corporations and employers of labor, also by militia of the State, the police force of cities and towns and all functionaries, with adequate penalties to compel all persons upon whom duties devolve to attend promptly to the casting, counting and reporting of the vote to [illegible] and in order that the party, who are the action [illegible] with the action [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] government, the Constitution [illegible] that rules be [illegible] empowering the [illegible] organization in [illegible] possible for the control [illegible] who are likewise [illegible] prevents [illegible] power in a governing [illegible] party organ- [illegible] the fundamental principles of our [illegible] ment, a government of the people, [illegible] power of the people to govern and [illegible] We must build from the people [illegible] we would succeed."

Senator Blackburn, the leader of Democracy in Kentucky, sees that the honest voters of his state will not tolerate the re-perition of frauds such as were committed under the Goebel law, which brought the state to the verge of revolution. He realizes that the only hope for his party is to repeal this law. He therefore demands an extra session of the Legislature to undo the work of his party, deliberately planned, which he advised and endorsed at the time it was enacted and under which he was so recently elected to the United State Senate.

The election law of the Legislature of 1899 of North Carolina is far more objectionable; more partizan and open for greater fraud than the Goebel law which Senator Blackburn condemns. The North Carolina law denies the right of the opposing political parties to representation upon election boards, places the registration books in the hands of Democratic partizans, clothes the registrar, who is not a sworn officer, with unconstitutional powers, with the right to deny registration at will, allows the machine to select the poll-holders without any voice from their political opponents, allows the citizen on the day election to be thrown in jail upon the order of the judges of election without trial, authorizing armed force at the ballot box.

What would the people of Kentucky do with all these objectionable features added to their law in the light of their recent experience?

The Democratic machine still have it in their power to avert the dire consequences which Senator Blackburn says must necessarily follow the operation of such a law. What will these leaders do when they meet in Raleigh in June? Do they respect the good name of the state more than they love office? If they do, let them enact into a law the suggestions of Senator Blackburn who speaks from experience. Otherwise the people will cast their ballots and see that they are counted as cast and teach these political schemers a lesson they will long remember, and thereby save our state from Kentucky's disgrace, which Senator Blackburn says always follows "when the power of the people to govern and control" is denied.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DISCUSSED BY GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution of November 29, 1899, giving a report of the legislative proceedings, said:

"The only voice raised in defense of the measure was that of its author, who made an able, though ineffective, argument, while half a dozen leading members of the House took the floor in protest against the passage of the bill, which they pronounced an open and admited discrimination against one class of citizens in the State. After the previous question had been called, shutting off debate on the issue, an effort was made to lay the bill on the table, partly out of deference to its author and in view of the stubborn opposition with which it met, as well as the certainty that it would meet defeat if put on its passage.

"Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, declared the proposed measure harsher in every respect than any reform bill ever enacted into law in any of the Southern States except Louisiana. He said: 'In Mississippi some educational qualification is imposed by recent enactment, but the qualification is nothing compared to the harshness of this measure. The objection I raise to the bill here and the objection with which I fought the measure in the committee room is that it is legislating purposely, positively and conclusively against one race; purposely, positively and conclusively in favor of another race.'

"Mr. Howard, of Challapoochee, opposed the bill. He said: 'In my section of the State the negro who has never spent one day in school is the best citizen of his class and the most intelligent voter of his race. It has been my observation that education is not a test of citizenship. We are hedged in by the Federal Constitution, which prohibits us from barring any man from citizenship by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and I cannot see how the bill before the House can be considered in any light but as a violation of the provisions of that Constitution. If we are to limit the franchise, it is a limit that should work alike in both races.'

"Mr. Overstreet, of Screven, began with a statement that he would feel that he was doing the people of his section and State an injustice and falling far short of his duty to his constituents if he did not raise his voice in opposition to the pending measure. He said: 'From the time when the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was enacted up to the present day the best part of the negro race in Georgia has voted and stood by the party to which I have the honor to belong. I would take plessure in going on record as favoring the elimination of the ignorant and purchasable voter of all classes of this State, but I am not in favor of the discrimination which is proposed in this bill.'

"On the call of the ayes and nays, which were demanded, only three members, Mr. Hardwick of Washington, Mr. Bell of Forsyth, and Mr. Ellis of Bibb, voted for the bill.

"Mr. Hall of Bibb was against the bill because it might be the means, he claimed, of interfering with the white voter.

"In voting against the Hardwick bill Mr. Hodler, of Jackson, had the following to say: 'I oppose the bill because I believe it to be in violation of the Constitution of the Republic. But were it constitutional, it is not right to deprive any man of his ballot on account of his color. I believe in every man in this State being allowed to vote regardless of his color, so long as he complies with the requirements of the State in paying taxes, working roads, responding to his country's call to go to arms when his service is needed, and as long as he is obedient to law. I oppose the measure because it will also disfranchise hundreds of honest white men who cannot read and write and give a reasonable interpretation of the Constitution. I oppose it because it is unnecessary."

The Gastonia News, a Democratic paper, says:

"When the infallible and immaculate Charlotte Observer takes issue with our Asheville contemporary on the proposition that the amendment *was intended to disfranchise illiterate whites as well as illiterate blacks*, we feel that truth compels us to side with the Gazette."

"It is the *poor men* who have done the policing of your cities, and worked the roads, and marched in the ranks as privates. It is not a crime to be poor—simply a misfortune. Then why make it necessary to pay poll tax eight long months before the election, unless their reason was to strike the poor white man?"

DEMOCRATS IN LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AS VICIOUS AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 28, 1898, the views of the Democratic members of the constitutional convention in opposition to the amendment are given as follows:

Mr. Clingman said: "I am opposed to section 5. I favor an educational or property qualification, with a poll tax, to take effect at the adoption of this constitution."

Mr. Chiapella said: "I believe that section 5 is violative of the amendments of the Federal Constitution, and I fear that the adoption of this unconstitutional ordinance is fraught with danger to the State of Louisiana and to the national Democratic party. I therefore vote 'no.'"

Mr. Carver said: "I feel constrained to vote against any plan that incorporates the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, as does section 6 of this ordinance. Such a provision in my judgment violates the canons of taxation and the cause of suffrage as well. I think it is unwise, dangerous, inexpedient, and contrary to the sound principles of government."

Mr. Chenet said: "I vote against the ordinance in its present form because, in my opinion, section 5 is unconstitutional."

Mr. Drosman said: "I am opposed to poll tax as incorporated in this bill."

Mr. Strickland said: "It contains a section, section 5, which, in my opinion, will work great wrongs and damage to the best interests of the people of the State, which violates the fundamental principles of free government, all the accepted theories of suffrage, and is undemocratic, un-American, and unconstitutional. The adoption of said section

[Continued on fifth column this page.]

"There is another great objection to this amendment. It provides that after 1908 every white man of voting age who is not then able to read and write any section of the Constitution shall be disfranchised. Think of the number of boys in North Carolina to-day who are twelve years of age and under who may not be able to get an education by the time they are twenty-one years of age."

"The 'white supremacy victory' vote that carried the State in 1898 included large majorities in several of the chief negro counties—counties in which the negro population largely exceeds the white vote. If with the frauds committed in 1898, that counted thousands of votes as they were not cast, and with the tide setting strongly their way, how much greater a task they have before them this year, with the current of popular sentiment pushing powerfully against them."

"The North Carolina machine has no concern about the welfare of the masses, who constitute the chief voting strength, for it is they whom the machine want forever disfranchised. The lawyers in the State who are supporting this "grossly unconstitutional" measure are doing so doubtless, because they believe it the best scheme to give them power in the politics of the State, after great numbers of the white country voters are robbed of their right to vote."

"This amendment would strike down that portion of the negro race, to which the great Grady declared that the South owed an undying gratitude—that portion of the race that makes the ten million bales of cotton a year for the South, and upon whose contentment and labor the prosperity of the South so largely depends: while sixty or seventy thousand educated negroes, whose lips have never framed the words 'Massa and Misses,' a large portion of whom are strangers to the corn field, and despise the hoe handle, would be left to vote."

"The boss of the "Autocratic Machine" says: "The election law is not an issue in the campaign." He does not want it to be. He knows it is a dishonest law and was so framed, that if necessary, untold frauds could be perpetrated with it. And he does not want that disscussed. Any political machine that has to resort to measures they can't defend on the stump, will steal the liberties of the people from them if given a chance. Are you going to give it to them? Ask yourself the question."

"The politicians may for their own advantage attempt to mislead you from a fair and just consideration of your best interests by appealing to your race prejudices, but I ask you to think twice before acting, and look well to what you do, for it is much easier often time to do things than it is to undo them."

"The most painful vote I ever gave in my life was for the Constitutional Amendment."---F. I. Osborne, Ex-Attorney General, Democrat, soon after he voted.

"A grave and serious danger now confronts every uneducated white man in North Carolina, who would with this amendment in operation, be nothing more than a slave, for he would then be shorn of his rights, and have no way to enforce them or command respect of the governing powers. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'"

"All men are predisposed to become tyrants. The way to prevent this inclination from becoming a reality is to deny them the power. And it was Jefferson who derisively asked: 'Have we angels in the form of kings to govern society?'"

"On pages 633 and 635 of the Code, volume 2, you will find the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and in sections one of each you will find the following paragraphs: First, 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States,' and Second, 'The rights of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This seems to be plain reading, and when you compare the State and the amendments of the United States, you cannot fail to discover that there is a conflict between these constitutional amendments.'"

"I cannot support a measure that pretends to eliminate the negro without eliminating him; that smacks of false pretense and demagoguery. I cannot support a measure that disfranchises white men, while educated negroes are left as voters."

"I cannot support a measure that dooms the coming generation of uneducated white men in North Carolina to political slavery, and I will not support a measure that I consider in plain violation of the Constitution that I have sworn to support."

"There are in every county in the State many good men who are unable to pay their poll tax by the first of March. If the amendment is carried, then this failure, whatever may be the cause, be it accident, sickenss or extreme poverty, no matter what, it places the man in the same row with the criminal."

"As to the school funds, North Carolina property will be worth more and North Carolina county credits will be from 20 to 100 per cent. better as soon as the amendment is adopted. The $100,000 of poll taxes lost by the disfranchisement of ignorant negroes will be more than made up by the increase in property values on account of disfranchising ignorant negroes. Adopt the amendment and we can wipe out the poll taxes altogether and still have more funds for the schools than we have now.—*Asheville Citizen.*

* * * *

"The above means that just as soon as the machine gets permanent control of the State government they will forcibly increase the tax valuation of every farm, horse, mule, every dollar's worth of property the farmer possesses, at from 20 to 100 per cent. above present valuation. It means that ignorent negroes will go scot free and the school funds raised by increasing the taxes on the farmers' property. How do you like this, brother farmer?"

"Now from the information that I have there about 60,000 white voters in the State of North Carolina who cannot read and write, and about 80,000 negro voters, and God only knows how many there are who cannot read and write the Constitution of this or any other State or government who will be at the mercy of unscrupolous registrars and judges of elections.

"My fellow countrymen are you willing that such conditions shall exist? You have it in your hands."

"Many a man who asks God to lead him when he goes to prayer meeting suffers the devil to guide him when he goes to vote."

"The greatest of rights among free men is the ballot box and just as it is abridged the citizens and the citizens security is weakened."

"There is nothing between the citizen and slavary but the ballot, and the ballot is the proudest legacy."

"The election law of 1899 was discussed in a masterly way, and the speaker said that those who could call it honest must first have the eighth commandment amended to read, 'Thou mayest steal.'"

[Concluded from second column.]

5 will, in my judgment, compel the repeal of the Australian ballot law, a wise and good law, and without which a large majority of the members of this convention could not have been elected, and whose enactment by a Democratic legislature was one of the best and most patriotic acts in the history of the State."

Mr. Wise said: "I am opposed to the adoption of this ordinance because I believe an educational and property qualification in the alternative, with the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, would meet the exigencies of the situation, and because I believe section 5 is unconstitutional and vicious and undemocratic in principle."

Mr. C. K. Browning said: "I oppose section 5 on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and section 6 on principle, believing such a requirement un-American, un-Democratic and unjust, and by every honest and manly method endeavored to defeat it, and have gone on record on these lines."

Mr. J. T. Boone said: "I oppose this ordinance for the following reasons: The educational and property qualifications are placed beyond the reach of many of our best citizens. These citizens are too proud to vote because their father could vote. They desire to vote because they are white men and good citizens, and have always tried to do their duty as such. They are poor and unlearned, but honest. Their property, in consequence of depreciated values, is not worth $300, and they will be unable without assistance to file the application required for registration required by this ordinance. The poll tax should go into effect at once. The fifth section is of such doubtful constitutionality as to cause me to withhold my support. For these reasons, I vote no."

Mr. Paul Leche said: "I vote no. First, because I believe section 5 of the ordinance is unconstitutional; that it is unfair in giving naturalized foreigners an advantage over native citizens, and the registration thereunder is not sufficiently safeguarded against fraud."

Mr. J. E. Moore said: "I am unalterably opposed to certain provisions of the bill. * * * I am opposed to section 5, because it is unconstitutional, and, further, I regard that portion of it which allows the sons and grandsons of a certain class of voters to vote without other qualifications as undemocratic and thoroughly vicious."

Mr. Hart said: "I vote against ordinance 205, because I consider section 5 in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Henry G. Hester said: "In voting on this measure in its earliest stages I have expressed my opposition to it, fearing that it is an uncertain and dangerous experiment which may possibly defeat the main objects for which this convention was called."

Dr. H. Dickson Bruns said: "I desire to be recorded as voting against Ordinance No. 205, because I believe it to be indefensible in reason, law or morals. I vote 'no' because, although I have friends in the opposition in whose integrity I have the fullest confidence, I believe they have been misled into that they will soon regret. I vote 'no' because, whether unconstitutional or not, in the light of legal technical knowledge it is undoubtedly so in the light of common sense, because this ordinanee, while ostensibly ostentatiously pretending to qualify the suffrage, contains a section that will admit men to the electorate in spite of every disqualification; because while pretending to exclude all but legally naturalized foreigners, it expressly permits, through the intervention of an interpreter, the registration of American (?) citizens in every jargon in the world. I vote 'no' because it incorporates in the organic law the un-American doctrine that a man shall be a voter because his father or grandfather once possessed that right. I vote 'no' because the ordinance while providing in Article II a summary process by which persons excluded from registration may appeal for redress to the highest court of the State, and that without cost, it denies by express provision incorporated by the same process formal amendment of justification against the permanent roll of unqualified voters, while granting it against the roll of voters qualified by reason of property or education. I vote 'no' because, while admitting the principle of a poll tax, it gives the shadow and withholds the substance of benefit for two years by a unique exception to the time of the effect of this constitution. I vote 'no' because I believe that that ordinance, No. 205, as now written violates justice, law, and morals, and I have faith that every such violation inexorably evolves in the fullness of time its own punishment upon the violator, be it a man, a party or a State."

Mr. Souiat said: "Mr. President and gentlemen, I desire to record my vote against the entire bill (205) for the following, among other reasons:

"I consider that certain sections of the bill are glaringly unconstitutional, undemocratic and un-American. Were I alone in my opposition to this bill, and particularly to section 5, I would have remained silent and not have uttered another word on the floor of this convention, for the reason that I would have considered that I was in error; but when I consider the fact that both of our Senators in Washington, and many of their associates, condemn in unmeasured terms said section and declare that our representation in Congress and our Presidential electors might be jeopardized, and when I further consider the fact that a majority of the members of this very convention have openly expressed their dissatisfaction to some and were induced to vote for some only on the ground of expediency, I cannot but take issue with the majority and urge that the adoption of said sections will work great injury to the State at large and eventually cause the disruption of the Democratic party in Louisiana, because it discriminates as between the whites and the blacks—the whites against whites and the native-born citizens against foreign or naturalized citizens.

"I desire now to reiterate briefly the arguments that I have repeatedly urged against the obnoxious section 5, and which are as follows:

"It is now proposed to allow any male citizen the right of voting who was on January 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the constitution or statutes of any State of the United States wherein he then resided, and to the son or grandson of any such person.

"Now, Mr. President, the manifest purpose or motive of this clause is to discriminate in favor of the whites and against the blacks; because it is a well-known fact that on January 1, 1867, the blacks were not voters in Louisiana, and only the whites were electors. If this be so, it is clearly made to debar the blacks as a class of citizens of the United States from the right of suffrage, and in this manner violates the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

But I am told that certain States of the Union had granted to the blacks the right of voting prior to said date, and therefore this section does not discriminate against that class. If the prohibition of the Federal Constitution was limited to the color line that argument might be conclusive, but the authors of that amendment did not stop there; they added the words, "previous condition of servitude."

Why is it that the blacks were allowed to vote in certain States and were denied that privilege in others. It is simply because some few Northern States consider them citizens from the date of their emancipation and others denied them that right, and why? It is simply on account of their previous condition of servitude. It is patent, therefore, that you are discriminating against certain colored citizens in the very teeth of a constitutional provision of the United States Senate, and you thereby render not only this section liable to a serious attack, but the whole suffrage clause, for the reason that if one brick in the edifice be demolished you make such a breach therein that it may all fall from that inherent defect.

But I am told, Mr. President, that we must not be concerned as to the effects of laws; that a law may be unconstitutional in its effects, but may be nevertheless valid. This would unquestionably be true if the motive or purpose was constitutional. * * * But, Mr. President, under what constitution or statutes of the State of Louisiana, or any other State, prior 1867, do the majority wish to stand? Clearly not under the constitution of 1864 and the laws passed thereunder, for the reason that Congress by act of March 2, 1867, declared that "no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property existed in the Southern States," and thereby set aside said constitution and necessarily all laws in so far as suffrage was concerned. It follows, therefore, that no valid ordinance can be predicated upon something illegal. * * * If, therefore, there were no constitutions or statutes existing prior to 1867 upon which you can stand to base this suffrage clause, why, then it becomes perfectly useless and should be entirely eliminated.

It is useless for us to butt our heads against the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; they are stone walls and can not be assailed by any human ingenuity. We might as well recognize the fact that from the beginning of the war until the acts of Congress which granted Louisianians the right of suffrage, in 1867, and their ratification by the adoption of the constitution of 1868, they possessed it not, neither under the constitution of any of the Southern States, nor under any statutes thereunder.

Another objection that I make to this section is that it is ambiguous in this, that the words, "son and grandson" may mean legitimate, as some contend, and may mean illegitimate. As for me, I consider that it may mean both, for the reason that these words must be understood in their broadest signification.

The consequence will be that in certain parishes the registrar of voters will admit all descendants of voters prior to 1867—some blacks, many mulattoes, and some whites—and in others the registrar will understand the law differently.

* * * * *

I therefore, Mr. President, will demand that these very reasons should be embodied in the journal, because I wish it to be well understood that the great city of New Orleans, which I have the honor to represent, does not need such a law, * * * and that it will give to certain parishes unfair advantage over our city.

* * * * *

Feeling convinced, therefore, that this whole ordinance is wrong in principle, inexpedient, and unwise, and that I voice the sentiments of my constituents, I now desire to vote "no."

THE OPINION OF THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN LOUISIANA.

In addition to these expressions by members of the Louisiana constitutional convention, I call attention to the following editorial that appeared in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana, on Friday morning, March 25, 1898, the next day after the adoption of section 5 by the convention:

TRIUMPH OF POLITICIANS.

"After themselves disavowing and fiercely denouncing section 5, a majority of the members of the constitutional convention yesterday passed that offensive section—offensive to Democracy, to political honesty, and to Americanism. * * * And the convention, too, has passed this offensive section in the face of the fact that the ablest Democrats in the United States Senate have declared it to be unconstitutional. Senators CAFFERY and MCENERY have both protested against its passage and have declared that it contravenes the Federal Consitution. In this opinion they are joined by such stalwart Democrats and uncompromising State-rights Senators and Congressmen as the following": * * *

Then follows the names of Senators and Congressmen who are recognized as among the ablest constitutional lawyers in this body and in the other House. The New Orleans Times-Democrat has not since that time changed its opinion as to the unconstitutionality of this measure. That paper in many recent editorials has repeated the opinion that was expressed the day after the action of the convention. I read the following from an editorial of recent issue:

"The people of North Carolina will vote in August on the proposed constitutional amendment disfranchising the negroes from voting, and which contains the famous "grandfather clause" borrowed from the Louisiana constitution. * * * The grandfather clause, which the Louisiana constitutional convention invented, is objected to as of doubtful constitutionality, containing elements of great danger, and besides altogether unnecessary. * * * The theory that the opposition to the grandfather clause comes from the Republicans is wholly untrue. The Northern Democrats have unanimously declared against this plan of disfranchising the negro as unconstitutional.

HOW IT WORKS IN LOUISIANA.

Ficticious Vote in Ring-Ruled Towns and Suffrage Destroyed in Country.

Political Freedom and Interest Paralyzed.

IN ONE WARD OF 2,051 CITIZENS BUT 7 VOTES WERE CAST.

One Man Elected to Two Offices by a Single Vote.

A Return to the System of Feudalism in a State Belonging to a Republic—Result Very Unfavorable to White Families.

(Special Dispatch to New York Sun.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Some of the delayed returns coming in from the recent State election in Louisiana give strange evidence of the influence of the new constitution in cutting down the vote. It is told in the history of Switzerland that at the time the old Swiss confederacy was overthrown by Napoleon, the restrictions placed on the suffrage of the canton of Berne were such as to reduce the number of electors to 217, who did all the voting for a population of 300,000. That a somewhat similar condition prevails in some parts of Louisiana today the election returns clearly indicate, and the votes by which officers were elected are almost ludicrous.

In the parish of Assumption, for instance, there were only seven votes in the Third ward, yet these seven votes were sufficient to elect three officers, a police juror or county commissioner, a justice of the peace and a constable. Four voters served as election commissioners. This accounts for every voter in the ward—four of them were behind the ballot box and the other three were candidates before it and were elected.

In Concordia parish, the vote in the first four wards was: First, 10; Second, 10; Third, 13; Fourth, 7; total for four wards, or half the parish, 40. These voters elected twelve officers, and twenty persons, or half the voting population, were needed to man the boxes. In the Second ward not a vote was cast for police juror, a most important office and one greatly sought after, for the police jury has complete control of the government, finances, assessments, etc., of the parish.

The Seventh ward of Caldwell did even better. Columbus Payne was elected justice of the peace of the ward by the votes of two. Fortunately for him he had no serious opposition, or his majority might have been small. The constable, George Williams, was not quite as popular and received only a single vote, but as there was no opposition that one vote is sufficient to elect, and Mr. Williams' name figures among those of the successful candidates. As the Australian ballot prevails in Louisiana, it is impossible to know whether the solitary vote that elected Williams was his own. If it were it is evidence that the candidate for justice, Mr. Payne, did not vote fair and return the compliment by voting for Williams.

In the parish of East Carroll the total vote cast was 167. These voters elected a full parochial ticket including sheriff, coroners, members of the legislature and clerks of court, besides the local officers. Some twenty polls with eighty election commissioners were necessary for the polling of these votes. A fair sample of the vote is seen in the First ward, where two polling places were located. There were elected two justices of the peace, two constables and one police juror, five officers in all, and 12 votes were cast. The result will figure as follows: Election officers, 8; local officers, elected, 5; total, 13; votes cast, 12. The Third ward of the parish also cast 12 votes, but the Second ran the total up to the high figure of 13.

Small as the vote in East Carroll was, it was larger than that of Madison, where only 151 votes were polled to elect a full set of parish or county as well as local officials. The First ward elected two justices, two constables and one police juror, a total of five officers, with 12 votes cast. The other wards voted as follows: Second, 18; Third, 15; Fifth, 20; Sixth, 16; Seventh, 13. Each of these wards elected three or more officers and had from four to twelve election commissioners. On an average there was one parish or local officer elected to less than every five votes cast in Madison

These two parishes, East Carroll and Madison, constitute a judicial district. The district judge, F. X Ransdell, received a total of 281 votes, and the district attorney, Mr. D. M. Evans, 313.

The contest in the Third ward of Morehouse must have been exciting. There were four votes cast, and three candidates. L. Ballard was triumphantly elected justice of the peace by a vote of three, but the candidates for constables were not so fortunate. Joseph Cox received two votes and Philip Highlemer two, making it a tie and requiring a new election so as to allow the four votes of the ward to decide between Cox and Highlemer. In the next ward, the Fourth, W. M. Taylor was luckier. He received only one vote, it is true (probably his own), but as there was no opposition the one vote was sufficient to elect him constable of the justice court.

Even closer was the contest in the Ninth ward of Franklin parish, where the result would be worth investigation as an election curiosity. One vote was cast, but it was sufficient to elect W. M. Kincain justice of the peace. Mr. Kincain seems to have been the only candidate, if not the only voter, of the ward, for he was not only elected justice of the peace, but also police juror of his ward. There should have been elected a constable to execute the mandates of Justice Kincain, but there seems to have been no candidate for the office and no vote cast for it. Mr. Kincain evidently thought it would be ill-advised to elect himself constable as well as justice of the peace and police juror, and refrained from voting for himself for the lesser office. Indeed, it is difficult to see how he could have acted simultaneously as justice and constable, declaring the law and executing it. There was no vote for constable cast in the Ninth ward of Franklin and the office is still vacant.

Nor is it to be imagined that these small votes are due to lack of population. The Third ward in Assumption parish, which cast seven votes, has a population of 2,051. The Fourth ward of Concordia, which cast seven votes, has 1,053 inhabitants. The Seventh ward of Caldwell, which cast two votes, has 506 inhabitants, and the Ninth ward of Franklin, with a single solitary vote, has a population of 639, while the Fourth ward of Morehouse, which also cast a single vote for constable, has 1,884 inhabitants and ordinarily would have cast 450 votes.

These figures will give some idea of the effect of the new suffrage clause on the vote. As the representation is based on population, not votes, the result is very unfavorable to the white families. Thus Madison, with 151 votes, has the same representation in the legislature (two members) as Calcasieu, which cast 2,870 votes; and as the constitution requires that the representation in all party conventions shall be based on population, Madison with its 151 votes has nearly the same representation in the Democratic convention at Calcasieu. The provisions give the few whites in the negro parishes an extraordinary influence in polltics, far out of proportion to their number. As a matter of fact, in these parishes there are just enough white men to hold elections, fill the offices and serve as delegates to the party convention. Every white man is a politician. There is seldom any opposition candidates at the elections; indeed, there are scarcely enough voters in some of the wards to allow of political opposition.

He Would Rule by Force and Fraud.

Taken from the Raleigh Morning Post of March 1st, with the headlines:

"AYCOCK AT SNOW HILL."

"A Strong Speech Without Mincing Matters."

"SNOW HILL, N. C., February 28.

"STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:"

"Tuesday was a great day for the Democracy of Greene County. It was the occasion of a stirring speech by the charming orator, Hon. C. B. Aycock."

Among other things Mr. Aycock said:

> "North Carolina is the only place on earth where a majority of the intelligence is controlled by a minority of ignorance and vice."

For the last twenty-five years, with the exception of a short period, from 1896 to 1898, his party has had the absolute control of the State, is now in control of the legislative body, three-fourths of the county offices, a majority of the judges, and eleven out of twelve solicitors, yet he says that the State is controlled by ignorance and vice; his real object being to eliminate the illiterate but honest country voter, who refuses to submit to the dictates of his party machine, and whose vote he cannot take by force or fraud. These he calls the ignorant and vicious.

In speaking of the determination of the Democratic Machine to rule he says:

> "There are three ways in which they may rule—by force, by fraud or by law. We have ruled by force, we can rule by fraud."

To attempt to rule by force leads to murder and assassination. To rule by fraud destroys the principle upon which this Government was founded; is the worst species of larceny, deserving the indignation and contempt of every law-abiding citizen. Such utterances, by a man seeking the votes of law-abiding citizens for the highest office within the gift of the people, will not be endorsed at the ballot box. The office of Governor, in the very nature of the trust, demands a man with the highest respect for peace, honesty, and fair dealing. Yet Mr. Aycock would seize this great office by lawless methods.

He further stated, referring to the proposed suffrage amendment:

"Inequality is not unconstitutional."

This can only mean that the rich and educated may, as a class, rule, while the poor and illiterate may be disfranchised: if done without regard to race or color. In this same connection he says:

> "It is true that this amendment is based on educational qualifications."

This gives the true policy of his party leaders.

This sentence speaks volumes and needs no comments.

In proof of his party's determination to rule by force his staff correspondent closes the report of his speech by the following quotation:

> "Mr. Butler said, 'Run them out of the State,' (meaning Democrats.) I would inform Mr. Butler that the last emigration in North Carolina was not composed of Democrats. Rather it was at the point of a bayonet in the hands of a Democrat that the foul gang were expelled from Wilmington."

Here he boasts that his party leaders are responsible for the darkest page in the history of North Carolina, where innocent victims were shot down like brutes while fleeing for refuge, and that too after the election.

Would life and propeity be safe in the hands of such a Governor, who boasts of such massacre and lawlessness?

Contrast the above declarations and sentiments of Aycock with the statement of Hon. Spencer B. Adams accepting the nomination for Governor, when he said:

> "I see in the Democratic papers that the gentleman on the Democratic ticket made the assertion that there are three ways by which the Democratic party can win in this election—one by force, one by fraud, one by law. I want to say to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and your following of fellow Republicans, that I had rather die and be forgotten, with nothing but a sprig of acacia to mark my resting place, than to be Governor and be an impersonation of fraud."

Above all, let us vote for a man for Governor who will maintain the dignity of the law, protect the weak against the strong and guard with vigilance the lives and property of humblest citizens.

THESE PLEDGES DISREGARDED—AMENDMENT AS SUBMITTED.

That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY OF OFFICE—QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTOR.

Sec. 1. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election. * * *

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax as prescribed by law for the previous year. * * *

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote in all elections by the people in this State unless disqualified under Section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

ONE OF CHAIRMAN SIMMONS' LESSONS FOUND ON PAGE 3 OF THE RALEIGH MORNING POST OF OCTOBER 25, 1898.

LESSON NO. 5.

REPUBLICAN DISFRANCHISEMENT SCARECROW.

Question. What are the qualifications of a voter in North Carolina?

Answer. That he shall be a male citizen and 21 years of age. Those are the qualifications in general terms.

Ques. Who fixes those qualifications?

Ans. The people in the Constitution.

Ques. Who can change those qualifications?

Ans. The people, and only the people.

Ques. How can the people change those qualifications?

Ans. By changing the Constitution.

Ques. How can the people change the Constitution?

Ans The Legislature first has to adopt the proposed change by a two thirds majority, and then the proposed change is voted on by the people at the polls.

Ques. Cannot the Legislature provide that no illlterate man shall vote?

Ans. No; the Legislature can do no such thing The Legislature has no power to do it.

Ques. What does the Constitution say about it?

Ans. The Constitution gives the right to vote to every male citizen 21 years of age. It then says that this Constitution shall not be amended, nor shall it be changed in any particular, except the Legislature first passes the proposed amendment by a two-thirds majority, and then the proposed amendment is ratified by a majority of the people at the polls.

Ques. Is there any party now that is proposing to amend the Constitution in this or in any other respect?

Ans. No; no party is now proposing any change in the Constitution whatever.

Ques. Have you not heard that certain campaign speakers and papers charge the Democratic party with the purpose of disfranchising the illiterate voters?

Ans. Yes, I have heard that; but nobody ever heard any Democrat make any such statement. It is simply a campaign lie. It is a foolish lie at that. It is the old Republican scarecrow. They used it to scare the negro until he got so "used to it" he would not scare. Now they are foolishly trying it on the uneducated white voters

Ques. Why is it a foolish lie?

Ans. Because nearly all the illiterate white men in North Carolina are Democrats, and Democrats would be disfranchising a large number of their own voters, and they are not such fools as to do that."